The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 3 August 1972
Eleventh Year - No. 538 - By air

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Anwar Sadat plays for time

President Sadat's decision to send Soviet military advisers packing results from realisation on the Egyptian leader's part that polarisation of the Middle East conflict is not in his country's interest.

As long as Egypt's position on the west bank of Suez amounted to a Soviet position America was to a large extent bound to regard the Israelis on the east bank as its protégés.

To bid the Israelis to withdraw from Sinai without the Soviet Union making a corresponding concession would for the United States have amounted to an unnecessary surrender of terrain in the struggle between the great powers for strategic supremacy in the region between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

President Sadat has now brought about a Soviet concession and though he may not be saying as much he will be expecting the United States to reply in kind.

Sending the Soviet military advisers packing is the most drastic expression of a policy that began with the acceptance of the Rogers Plan by the late President Nasser.

Despite many disappointments with the Americans Cairo has never lost sight of the fact that Washington alone holds the key to a solution, being the only country that is in a position to force the Israelis to withdraw.

President Sadat's decision was based on the bitter realisation that the alliance with the Soviet Union has failed to come up to scratch in military terms.

Following the Six-Day War Moscow's swift appearance on the scene saved Egypt from a declaration of bankruptcy. Yet five years later rearmament of the Egyptian forces and 15,000 Soviet military advisers have failed to reverse the 1967 defeat.

True though it is that Moscow will not provide the Egyptians with offensive weapons and refuses to sanction possible plans to gain military revenge this is only the surface of a deeper-seated truth.

The Egyptian leaders are more aware than ever that even American aid and better weapons would not in the long run offset the Israelis' Suez Line and their technological advantage. President Sadat has accordingly decided that if Egypt is not to fight it out it can refrain from doing so under its own steam.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that the withdrawal of Soviet military support gravely weakens the Egyptian armed forces. Regardless whether Egypt now buys French weapons via Libya or arms from some other Western country via another Arab State or, for that matter, presses ahead with plans to achieve military self-sufficiency, it is unlikely ever to achieve material superiority over Israel.

Paradoxically enough this state of affairs strengthens President Sadat's domestic position.

Ever since having had to postpone the promised victory at the beginning of this year because of political fog the ball has been in Sadat's court. Something had to be done if his battered prestige were not to go by the board altogether, a prospect that has of late appeared ominously close at hand.

Serving the Soviet advisers notice to quit was an adroit move, since it gains the Egyptian President time. It is now easier to extend the position of being neither at war nor at peace which has weighed more heavily on Egyptian morale with each passing month.

Left to its own devices Egypt will take some time to cope with the crisis, a fact that makes obvious sense, especially to the soldier. Yet most Egyiptians will be able to console themselves with the thought that they are their own masters again.

From one day to the next the feeling that Egypt had rid itself of the British only to be saddled with the Russians had gained strength. President Sadat need have no fear of domestic uproar at his latest move. He may not have done more than to gain time, but gain time he has.

The Cairo rebuff represents a serious setback for Soviet policy in the Middle East. Ever since Moscow came to the rescue of the Aswan Dam Projects in the fifties and supplied the Egyptian army with its first Soviet weapons the Nile Valley has been one of the points of the globe where Russia has been most committed.

President Sadat's abrupt rebuff does not seem to have caught the Russians wholly unawares. The country's security apparatus was purged of Soviet influence a year ago and Egyptian leaders banking on cooperation with Moscow, headed by Ali Sabri, were slapped in goal under thinly veiled pretexts.

Of late it has been impossible not to notice the friction between the unequal allies. Sadat's fellow-leader, Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, who has used Libyan money to anti-communist effect in Cairo as elsewhere, made fun of the Russians in public.

In order to consolidate their Middle Eastern position elsewhere the Russians then concluded a friendship pact with Egypt's rival Iraq. America too stands a fresh chance of gaining influence, having been able to regain access to Yemen and the Sudan.

Rudolph Chimelli

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 July 1972)

IN THIS ISSUE



Washington meeting

Helmut Schmidt, the new Federal Finance and Economics Minister, met American Treasury Secretary George Schultz (right) in Washington on 21 July. They discussed current financial problems and the American determination to defend the dollar.

(Photo: dpa)

China fears U.S. withdrawal from Asia

Pravda recently accused Peking of being worried lest the United States withdraw its troops precipitately from East Asia and urging the Americans to maintain their military presence there. Sino-Soviet relations, it would seem, are worsening again.

This assessment is borne out by what French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann had to say on returning from his visit to China. Never before had his opposite numbers in Peking spoken so openly about what was claimed to be an acute threat from Moscow, nor had such anxious interest been shown in the forthcoming conference on security and cooperation in Europe, M. Schumann noted.

Part and parcel of the rivalry between the two leading communist States is that they repeatedly accuse each other of lending the struggle of the Vietnamese revolutionaries verbal support only and are really engaged in an attempt to come to terms with Washington.

The *Pravda* allegations must thus be seen as part of the propaganda campaign waged with varying degrees of acerbity between Moscow and Peking.

Even so, there can be no doubt that in China's eyes the US military presence in East Asia is no longer viewed first and foremost as a threat to Peking.

The withdrawal of US forces from Indo-China, a target at which Peking is unquestionably aiming with all the diplomatic means at its command, would prove a raw deal for China were US influence promptly to be replaced by Soviet influence.

China is equally unenthusiastic about the idea of Japan taking over America's protective role in South Korea.

Over New Year 1970 Chinese Premier Chou En-lai told a group of French parliamentarians that the seventies would be marked by three major international developments, Soviet militarism, Japanese expansionism and the reappearance of Germany on the international scene. No mention was made of the United States, it will be noted.

The Chinese seem convinced that the impressive US military presence in East Asia is but sporadic and provisional in character, whereas Peking will in the long run have to deal with the ambitions of a Japan that has regained power and of which China is profoundly suspicious and with its fundamental enmity with the Soviet Union. In this context the United States, traditionally a friend of China's, takes on the function of a counterweight to the technological superiority of the Soviet Union and a guarantor of Japan not overstepping the mark. This, however, will hardly be what *Pravda* imputed.

Most Far East specialists are agreed that Moscow is intent on encircling and isolating China, a trend that was particularly apparent in the Bengal crisis.

Ever since the crisis from which Bangladesh emerged Soviet diplomats all over South-East Asia have been beavering away at an East Asian security system reminiscent in many ways of the pact systems built up by the late John Foster Dulles of the United States.

President Nixon on the other hand

Continued on page 2

■ **FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

EEC of Ten must not remain deaf to the world's wishes

Representatives of sixteen Western European countries met at Egmont Palace, Brussels, on Saturday, 22 July, to append more than 400 signatures to a bundle of treaties that will practically make all Western Europe a single economic region.

Finland was the only country not represented, being currently without a government.

The free trade agreements concluded between the ten-member European Economic Community and the rump Efta, Austria, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, Sweden, Portugal, Iceland and later Finland, will in their economic repercussions prove even more important than the treaties of accession to the EEC signed by Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway exactly six months previously in the same building.

When France gave the second go-ahead for the EEC membership applications of Efta countries Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway at the Hague EEC summit in 1969 the Common Markets heads of government agreed that the Efta countries left in the lurch, as it were, by Britain should be offered some alternative in order to prevent the resurrection of tariff barriers between the four would-be Common Marketeers and the six Efta members unable to join the EEC as full members.

In technical terms the six free trade agreements are at least as complex as the four treaties of accession. Their conclusion in time is due to no small extent to the hard work of the chief negotiator for the European Commission, Edmund Wellenstein of Holland.

A slender white-haired man with a white moustache, Wellenstein is the prototype of the diplomat in champagne advertisements in appearance. In reality he is an up-to-date diplomat and economist combining the virtues of the old and the new. He is incisive, precise and knows what he is talking about.

Wellenstein is a tough negotiator, one Efta diplomat commented admiringly, but he feels himself to be an honest broker of the economic interests of all countries concerned.

What were the provisions of the free trade agreements? To begin with and as a matter of principle tariffs between the Six on the one hand and the rump Efta on the other are to be dismantled for industrial goods.

While the ten forthcoming EEC countries will, like the existing Six, continue to impose uniform tariffs on imports from other countries the rump Efta countries will continue to impose their varying national customs and excise duties on imports.

While the four new members of the EEC will each have a seat in the common agricultural market special conditions will be negotiated from time to time to provide for a preferential exchange of agricultaural produce with the rump Efta countries.

~~While the four new members~~ of the EEC will each have a seat in the Commoj Market Council of Ministers from next year and the advantage of equal voting rights the six remaining Efta countries will continue to have no say whatsoever in Common Market affairs.

In the coal and steel sector, in which – within the EEC – the European Commission can impose price and other arrangements independently of member-governments, the rump Efta countries Sweden, Switzerland and Austria are voluntary to accept and enforce all future Commission decrees.

In conjunction with the free trade agreements special coal and steel treaties were accordingly drawn up for conclusion with these three countries. As a corollary to EEC requirements Sweden and Austria have also agreed to phase out tariffs on certain products over a period of eight years.

At the EEC's request special provision has been made in the free trade agreements for paper. The rich woodlands of Sweden and Finland and the Austrian ~~paper cartel had the EEC paper industry~~ worried, as it were. Tariffs in this sector are thus not to be abolished altogether for another eleven years.

By way of a special bonus, as an EEC spokesman put it, Austria is to be granted the interim agreement it has wanted since 1963. On 1 October an all-round thirty-per-cent tariff cut in both directions for nearly all preference goods is to come into force. This prior bonus will bring into force a state of affairs the other rump Efta countries will not achieve for another fifteen months.

Switzerland agreed to extend the quality designation "Swiss-made" to watches containing up to fifty per cent of EEC components of comparable quality, in return for which the EEC is to effect a Kennedy Round thirty-per-cent tariff cuts from next January, accepting this specification as the basis of further tariff cuts on quality watches.

The tariff cuts for less expensive Swiss watches are, at the EEC's request, to be delayed for a further three years, after which they will, however progress at a rate of fifty per cent per annum.

Among the Six the French, the Italians and the Dutch created the most difficulties on individual items in the free trade agreements. Then it was Britain's turn. Britain wanted prices that would be as low as possible for Portuguese port and tomato puree but as high a transitional tariff as possible on Scandinavian paper products.

Britain argued in favour of this paper provision because, it was claimed, it would enable the United Kingdom to build up again its paper industry that had been destroyed by the Scandinavians in Efta.

Edmund Wallenstein, who was virtually on his own in the final rounds of negotiations with the individual Efta delegations because his associates were busy trying to work out final compromises with old and new EEC members, eventually managed to settle matters to everyone's satisfaction.

It was a close-run thing, with little in the way of translations ready on time for the signing ceremony at e Egmont Palace. There were no translations available in Finnish, Icelandic, Portuguese, Swedish, Italian, Dutch, Gaelic, Norwegian or Danish.

As the world's largest trading group accounting for fifty per cent of world trade Western Europe must certainly ensure that it pays due regard to its common responsibility towards the developing countries.

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 July 1972)

French Defense Minister visits Washington

KielerNachrichten

There may be no question of a re[...] to Nato military command [...] France is evidently aiming at a [...] relationship with and military integr[...] within the Atlantic alliance.

Michel Debré is the first French [...]fence Minister in ten years to [...] Washington officially. He came to d[...] past bones of contention and above [...] discuss future issues with Pentagon [...] Defence Secretary Melvin Laird.

An official summary of the outcom[...] the two days of talks was not fo[...] coming but observers were given [...] understand that increased cooperati[...] was already in the offing.

This clearly applies only to the c[...]ventional sector, Paris not being p[...]cularly inclined to cooperate in [...] nuclear field. Congress sources comm[...]ed that any plans for nuclear coopera[...] with France would encounter stiff op[...]sition in the United States too.

What France is aiming at, and Ameri[...] too on Nato's behalf, is increased Fre[...] participastion in Nato planning and [...]noeuvres and joint development of [...] weapons with the aim of elimina[...] concurrent work on similar projects [...] the superfluous expenditure thereby [...]tailed.

The aim of a new relationship [...] Nato and the United States on ma[...] military is evidently being pursued b[...] France quietly and discreetly. Spectacul[...] results need not for the time being b[...] expected.

According to sources close to the Pentagon one point would, however, seem to be clear. French units will be taking part in this autumn's Strong Express manoeuvres, Nato's largest-[...] ever.

Giselher W. Stat[...]

(Kieler Nachrichten, 13 July 1[...])

U.S. presence in Asia

Continued from page 1

would appear to have agreed in principle during his visit to Peking to a far-reaching neutralisation of South-East Asia that tallies with both America's desire to disengage and China's security requirements in this part of the world.

For both sides it is thus absolutely essential that the resulting vacuum is not filled by the Soviet Union.

Vietnam will show in the foreseeable future whether neutralisation of South-East Asia is feasible or merely wishful thinking. In view of the forthcoming settlement of the Indo-China conflict and the far-reaching consequences a settlement entails it is small wonder that the two great powers are starting to exchange propaganda blows with their respective targets in mind.

Peter Scholl-Latour

(Deutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1972)

Firmly-in-the-saddle Husak disregards public opinion

Nearly four years after the invasion of Czechoslovakia by its fraternal socialist nations the Muscovite Party leadership in Prague, headed by Gustav Husak, is so firmly in the saddle that it no longer needs to pay any great heed to the tenor of feeling among the general public.

This was far from the case when Dr Husak took over from reformer Alexander Dubcek in April 1969. At that time memories of Red Army intervention in an evolutionary process designed to lead to socialism with a human face in Czechoslovakia were too fresh.

In those days there was no question of punishing Dubcek supporters. There were too many of them. Dr. Husak reassured them at every available opportunity that there would be no political trials.

Nowadays *Rude Pravo* the Party daily, warns everyone who imagines himself to be able with impunity to drag everything that is sacred to us in the dirt that they can count on the full severity of the law.

In point of fact many Dubcek supporters have been at the receiving end for some time. A good year ago TV commentator Vladimir Skutina was sentenced to four years two months imprisonment for defamation of Czechoslovakia and socialist internationalism.

At the beginning of February last journalist Jiri Lederer was sentenced to two years imprisonment for defaming an allied State and its representatives. In March several people were taken to court in Ostrava for anti-Soviet agitation.

In early May a Prague court sentenced Ludek Packmann, a chess champion, to two years imprisinment for damaging the foreign interests of Czechoslovakia and incitement.

Specialists in Czech affairs reckon there to be between 100 and 200 political prisoners at present, primarily intellectuals. Proceedings against twelve of them, including historian Jan Tesar, are currently in progress in Prague.

The proceedings are open to the public but tickets of admission are only issued to people who will not be talking.

The Czechs have long ceased to count or talk about the number of people who have been dismissed because of their opposition to the Moscow line.

Has Dr Husak broken his promise? In his view and that of *Rude Pravo* these trials are presumably not political trials but proceedings against law-breakers. The men and women in the dock are not on trial for holding views different from the Party line but, to use *Rude Pravo's* formula, for hostile acts.

The publication of an article the Party leadership considers inopportune could, however, be considered a hostile act.

Much has changed in comparison [...] the Stalinist show trials twenty-odd y[...] ago. The show trials, of Slansky [...] Clementis, for instance, resulted in t[...] physical destruction of the accused po[...]tical adversary.

Nowadays not even substantial pris[...] sentences are felt to be necessary. Po[...]tical and social sterilisation can b[...] brought about with a court trial. E[...] although the sentences have grown [...] severe the legal practices have remai[...] dubious.

Karl W. Mekkis

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 July 1972)

The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Managing Editor: Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthony. English language sub-editor: Geoffrey Penny. Distribution Manager: Georgine von Platen.

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Schöne Aussicht, Hamburg 76. Tel.: 2 28 51. Telex: 02 14733. Bonn bureau: Konrad Kadlubowski, 56 Adenauerallee, 53 Bonn. Tel.: 22 61 53. Telex: 08 86398.

Advertising rates list No. 9 — Annual subscription DM 25.

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei, Hamburg-Blankenese. Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprint are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged nor editorially redrafted. THE GERMAN TRIBUNE also publishes a Quarterly Review and a Supplement, articles selected from German periodicals.

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■ **DOMESTIC POLITICS**

The Social Democrats and their young wing

Nasty surprises from the up-and-coming young of the party are nothing new for the Social Democrats. Five months ago at the national congress in Oberhausen the Young Socialists, or *Jusos*, promised to "prepare their own contribution towards the election campaign". At the same time they challenged the parent party not to put up for election any more candidates who were members of the *Bund Freiheit der Wissenschaft* Confederation of Scientific Freedom) or who had financial connections with "big-time capitalism", nor any who were in contact with fascist regimes or who had opposed the treaties of Moscow and Warsaw.

At that time their executive manager Holger Börner praised the way the *Jusos* were concentrating on vital problems. But now, however, five months before the general election, Börner's smile has been wiped off his face.

In order to prevent the demands made at the congress in February from being filed away till they were yellow with age the national committee of the *Jusos* produced its information service 1/72, a twelve-page brochure on "the selection of candidates as an opportunity for changes and mobilisation within the party."

The SPD leaders feared that this would be ammunition for the Opposition at the elections and at first withdrew the *Juso* document from circulation. This was like a starting pistol for the CDU/CSU and the Springer press, who launched into a wide-ranging campaign against the Social Democrats.

The Hamburg daily *Die Welt* wrote of the "scandal" of an inquisition against all potential candidates for the party, so that no possible adherents to a campaign to overthrow the system and replace it with a left-wing government should campaign for the SPD.

Once again, it seemed, democracy was endangered and Basic Law was in jeopardy. And once again the radical naughty boys, the bane of the decent citizen, the *Jusos*, were to blame for everything.

What dangerous incentives for revolutionary misdeeds are contained in the controversial new inquisition of candidates, then?

First of all the *Juso* brochure gives useful guidance to those members of the party who have so far experienced great difficulty in getting to grips with the complicated procedure of choosing candidates. In addition to this candidates will have to be put through the mill to see if they grind down to reliable Social Democrat material.

The question is, what do they think of the binding force of party decisions in political practice? What vested interests in their constituency have they represented in the past? What do they think of civil campaigns against the rising price of real estate and for protection of the environment.

The scope of this question time ranges from East Bloc and German policy to matters of accumulation of capital wealth in private hands and the campaign against leftists. At no point is loyalty to the party undermined. At no point are incentives for the proposal of candidates given. At no point is there any attempt to undermine the SPD's Bad Godesberg programme, party law or the constitution. To put candidates into political pigeon-holes is legitimate and it would be a bad thing if parties proposed candidates without giving them a thorough going-over first.

Self-criticism within the party is an essential part of the Social Democratic party. But critical solidarity, which is a tradition within the SPD, can only thrive on a basis of clear-cut democratic policy-making.

Unlike the CDU and CSU the SPD has the organisational difference that it only allows new policies to be adopted at conferences of delegates. In practice, however, there have been quite a few occasions in recent years when a sin was committed. In 1969 Herbert Hupka, who was later to defect to the CDU ranks, was forced into the NRW Federal state lists by mean of massive pressure from the SPD national committee.

Prior to the last local elections in Hamburg the approximately one hundred SPD candidates were presented without debate, without being presented and without discussion in one single mammoth election campaign via the list of suggestions of the Federal state committee at the party political conference.

There are no objections to the questioning of candidates' political leanings proposed by the Young Socialists if these prevent candidates being put up without prior discussion in future.

This can only serve to enhance the position of a party as a privileged body for the formulation of opinions and policies in a modern democratic State. And moreover the SPD Federal state committee in Kiel for one hopes that the present discussions will have the advantage of making sure that the only consequences that are drawn on the party platform are those that "are part and parcel of the feelings of people in Schleswig-Holstein".

This time the Young Socialists have not damaged the party but have done it a good service. The SPD has not yet realised it.

The *Jusos* must remember the warning of their former Bavarian Chairman Rudolf Schöfberger: "Listen to the other side's point of view. Don't hound everyone who you feel is not as far left as yourself. Conformity of opinion and pressure to conform are hateful. Even left-wing conformity can be hateful."

Sepp Binder

(Die Zeit, 21 July 1972)

POLITICAL NOTES

SPD's great chance

According to Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt the premature general elections that are likely to be held in November will decide "whether our Federal Republic will continue to be ruled in a progressive manner or whether the conservative and indeed reactionary forces will once again gain the upper hand."

In a recent contribution to the SPD weekly *Vorwärts* the SPD Chairman writes that it is a question of whether the Federal Republic will be put in a position to carry out the essential reforms so that life in our industrialised society can become "more humane" or whether "isolated private interests will take precedence over the general good".

It is, Willy Brandt continued, also a question of whether a carefully weighed-up policy for peace is to be continued. This, said Brandt, is the greatest chance for the SPD, since, for the first time since 1949, the Social Democrats are entering an election campaign as the party in power.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 28 June 1972)

CDU's election battle

Domestic policies will be the focal point of the CDU/CSU in the forthcoming Federal Republic general election battle. It is the intention of the Opposition parties to plan a campaign against the "opening up of domestic policies for Marxist Socialism" which they fear, following the "opening up of the country to the East as a result of the present government's foreign policy."

Opposition leader Rainer Barzel called on CDU members to mobilize the "silent majority" in the Federal Republic. Barzel said: "We are banking on a new start" and announced a programme of government that would be "concrete, modern, solid and more challenging than promising".

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 6 July 1972)

While Willy Brandt is fishing in Norway and Rainer Barzel is adding to his suntan in Ticino advertising agencies are working on behalf of them, devising strategies for the forthcoming election campaign.

The agencies cannot replace politics and can neither recall to the SPD the members who have defected from the party nor make the CDU's tactical manoeuvres with regard to the East Bloc treaties into a high act of idealism and political conscientiousness.

But the ad-men will apply the usual cosmetics to the business of politics, they will retouch faded images and fill their red and black paint pots so that their men can sling colourful invective at each other.

During this preparatory phase those constituencies that usually give a clue to the habits and motivations of the electorate are receiving great attention.

Fresh, new material has been supplied by the Baden-Württemberg local elections coming before the premature general election by scarcely more than six months. CDU strategists will be busy now wondering how the sensational results down in the south-west can be transferred to a national level without too much of the 52.9 per cent spilling out along the way.

FDP ad-men will be thinking along the same tactical lines, hoping to cull much of the 8.9 per cent they achieved in Baden Württemberg, for them a highly promising share of the votes.

As for the SPD's backers, they will be after a way of keeping all their 37.5 per cent and securing a repeat of the 8.5-per-cent increase achieved over the far from typical local election in 1968 and one-per-cent improvement on the 1969 general election.

Survey shows where votes can be won

At a general election it is not good enough to bank on Lady Luck so the chiefs of staff behind the 1972 campaign will be trying to find favourable swings in the vote so that potential gains for their men can be achieved.

Quite remarkable data along these lines have been issued in recent weeks by the state statistics office in Baden-Württemberg. For example they have discovered in an opinion poll that the CDU should manage to increase their proportion of votes polled by men in 1968 by 13.4 per cent from 37.2 to 50.6 per cent, while only 4.8 per cent more women declared now that they would vote for the party.

In the same period the SPD gained a "swing" of nine per cent of the women. The greatest increases in support for the SPD came in the 18 to 29 age group of females. Seventeen per cent more declared their support for the Social Democrats than four years ago.

Up till now the ladies have been regarded as staunch CDUists while men tended to support the SPD. But in Baden-Württemberg the men have now given the absolute majority to the CDU (in the opinion poll) with 50.6 per cent of their votes. Consolation comes from the fairer sex who have shown in the poll that they would give the SPD enough votes to outbid the men.

But the age-old formula still applies: incresing age brings an increasing tendency towards the CDU with an absolute and a percentage majority, and older women are particularly loyal to the Christian Democrats.

Just how much the question of age affects support for the CDU is shown by the fact that the SPD and FDP together look like receiving slightly more votes than the "union parties" from the 18 to 44 age group. It is the over 44s that give the CDU the absolute majority and women over 60 are the most decided age and sex group of all, no less than sixty per cent of them promising their support for Rainer Barzel and his team.

Support for the FDP is not subject to such divergences. Votes for the liberals come from all age groups and both sexes fairly equally.

At the general election it will be essential for the two major parties to make greater inroads into the votes of their opponent than has been the case at provincial assembly elections.

The CDU will try to win more support from men, especially young men, while the SPD will try to increase its share of the votes polled by women, especially the not-so-young.

But the CDU dare not venture too ostentatiously into the camp of the youngsters any more than the SPD dare show its face too brazenly among senior citizens. Otherwise this flirtation will threaten to lose the parties some of their regular supporters.

Political programmes after all must not be forgotten in the mad rush to gain votes from specific groups in society.

Theo Wurm

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 17 July 1972)

FDP lone fight

The Free Democrats do not want any help from the Social Democrats towards their election campaign, Party General Secretary Karl Hermann Flach rejected "unsolicited offers" of this nature. The SPD national executive manager Holger Börner stated in a talk on Hesse Radio that the SPD would like to give carefully directed assistance to the FDP at the hustings.

Walther Leisler Kiep, the CDU treasurer, called Börner's statement "the most enlightening piece of news we have heard for weeks". If Börner's offer were accepted, said Kiep, this would be a clear indication that "the FDP had given up the ghost as an independent political force".

(Deutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1972)

TV election debate

Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt has proposed that there should be at least three major television discussion programmes featuring the leaders of the parties represented in the Bundestag prior to the next general election. In an interview Willy Brandt said that a suggestion to this effect made by CDU leader Rainer Barzel was "a good idea".

But Brandt does not fancy "a game of singles" with Barzel in front of the TV cameras. He would prefer "doubles" with FDP Chairman Walter Scheel and CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss on court too.

(Deutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1972)

■ GDR

East Berlin redoubles its efforts to gain entry into the UN

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The GDR is currently redoubling its efforts to gain admission to the United Nations. The time is "ripe", East Berlin's Foreign Minister Otto Winzer maintains.

Winzer outlined his arguments in two-hour talks with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. It was the first time the UN Secretary-General has ever held talks with a GDR Foreign Minister.

Prior to these talks Waldheim, an Austrian, had held discuccions with Albert Norden of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) politbureau, a man who does not mince words.

The desire for all-round international diplomatic recognition is at the back of all attempts on the GDR's part to gain admission to the reputable world organisation without the blessing of the Federal Republic. UN membership would automatically lead to diplomatic recognition of the GDR by many countries.

The powers that be in East Berlin take a dim view of the Bonn Federal government's insistence on a treaty settlement dealing with intra-German relations prior to both states joining the UN.

The Federal government has repeatedly made it clear that in its view the two German states must not arrange their mutual relation in such a way as to suggest that the one represents a foreign country in the eyes of the other.

Chancellor Willy Brandt and his chief negotiator Egon Bahr are unwilling to relinquish the idea of the German nation.

The twenty-point programme submitted by Chancellor Brandt to GDR Premier Willi Stoph at Kassel two years ago stipulated that the two German governments ought, prior to applying for membership in and cooperation with international organisations, to clarify the special nature of their mutual relationship.

According to the twenty points of Kassel the two states would exchange not ambassadors but plenipotentiaries of Cabinet Minister status.

East Berlin in contrast is of the opinion that coexistence and good-neighbourly relations, to quote SED leader Erich Honecker, must not be saddled with the epithet "intra-German".

History, he maintained, has shown that greater, pan-German nationalism no longer has a place in international affairs after the bitter experiences with Hitler Germany.

Furthermore, the two states' social systems are unbridgeably opposed. Which is not, however, to say that the SED dismisses altogether the possibility of a special relationship between Bonn and East Berlin.

Ideological differences are still at times formulated in harsh terms. As a guest speaker at the last Federal Republic Communist Party (DKP) conference in Essen at a time when State Secretaries Egon Bahr of the Federal Republic and Michael Kohl of the GDR were engaged in one of their periodic bouts of negotiations Albert Norden talked in terms of the imperialist Federal Republic.

This represents ideological rearmament and reinforcement of GDR self-esteem. The SED continues to fire class struggle broadsides as a propaganda accompaniment to its proclaimed readiness to establish peaceful, good-neighbourly relations.

Only recently Professor Norden wrote in an article published in *Pravda* that the imperialists were planning to make short shrift of the GDR, sowing the poisonous seed of nationalism again.

The powers that be in East Berlin partly declare the concept of a German nation to be dubious while at the same time laying historical claim to selected elements of German tradition for the GDR. Whether it be Luther or Goethe, history is claimed to be on the GDR's socialist yet national side.

On the one hand the GDR lays claim to what it considers to be the real Germany, bolstering national self-esteem with the aid of old-style Prussians such as Gneisenau or Clausewitz.

On the other the SED makes believe it has written off the idea of a German fatherland, considering a united nation to be a fiction and endeavouring to jettison the concepts "German" and "Germany."

Deutschlandsender, the long-wave radio station of forty years' standing, has for instance been renamed Voice of the GDR and the *Verband Deutscher Journalisten*, a professional organisation of even longer standing, has been renamed *Verband der Journalisten der DDR*.

The GDR leaders' attitude towards the German nation is thus contradictory. Did not Erich Honecker, who himself hails from the Saar recently again say that Germans in both parts of the country still spoke the same language?

Does not the revised version of the GDR constitution still mention the "division of Germany imposed by imperialism on the German nation" and talk in terms of gradual rapprochement between the two German states leading up to reunification on the basis of democracy and socialism?

Is not *Neues Deutschland* (New Germany) the central organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany?

Does not the national anthem of the German Democratic Republic mention "Germany, united fatherland" and, for that matter, German youth and the sun that is to shine more beautifully than ever over Germany?

Admittedly these targets involve a different sun shining over a different Germany to the one corresponding to the social set-up in this country.

The Federal government is right in continuing to sound out East Berlin's attitude towards the German nation. When all is said and done the North and South Koreans now officially consider themselves to be a homogeneous people.

Despite ideological differences their two governments have surprisingly confirmed that national unity remains their paramount target.

Bonn's view

Bonn in contrast stands alone with its version of this conviction. It bases its approach on the assumption that the national self-assessment of nearly all Germans in both East and West coincides.

This is not mere sentiment. It would be poor politics for the activities of a government to run counter to the feelings of the governed.

Every visit paid to the GDR shows that people in the other part of Germany continue to feel that we belong together. The Moscow and Warsaw treaties are proving beneficial in their effect, travel between the two parts of Germany increasing in volume and serving to cultivate national consciousness.

This is a fact and one that East Berlin has to bear in mind, though it is evidently not quite sure how to do so at present. The GDR's attempt to gain sole admission to the United Nations is an indication that East Berlin would only too dearly like to avoid the issue for the time being.

Lothar Labusch

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 July 1972)

260,000 West Berliners visit the GDR

Since the travel arrangements concluded between West Berlin Senate and the GDR came into force on 4 June more than a quarter of a million West Berliners have taken the opportunity of visiting East Berlin and the GDR according to ADN, the East Berlin news agency.

Over a period of six weeks 260,000 West Berliners, the report noted, have visited the GDR.

These figures and other statistics relating to visa applications submitted by West Berliners were published by ADN in reply to newspaper reports in West Berlin and the Federal Republic insinuating that the GDR had begun to apply the brakes to slow down the number of visitors from the West.

According to the figures released by ADN 544,109 visa applications were made by West Berliners from the beginning of June up till and including July. The number of applications that were refused was not listed.

An immediate border crossing warranted by a family emergency was permitted in only 380 cases. The Senate and the GDR government have been negotiating on the subject of immediate visits since the beginning of June because the Senate feels the GDR authorities are adhering to the letter rather than to the spirit of the agreement in this respect.

The East Berlin report notes that the GDR has meanwhile made moves to speed up processing of applications submitted in person by West Berliners at visa offices.

Now that the GDR office staff have grown accustomed to the procedure, applications for one-day tourist visas have since 19 June, according to the East Berlin agency, been processed within an average 48 hours. Up to and including July 3,515 applications were reckoned to have been processed with a minimum of red tape (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 July 1972)

Working women in the GDR

In contrast to this country, where the proportion of women who go out to work is, if anything, on the decline, currently amounting to roughly thirty per cent of the total, the number of working women in the GDR is continually increasing. At present they account for nearly half the labour force.

In the GDR a little over eighty per cent of women between the ages of sixteen and sixty work. The GDR thus shares with the Soviet Union the honour of employing the largest percentage of its female citizens of any country in the world.

The reasons why are social and economic and one factor has led to another and vice-versa.

The political motives derive from the principle of equal rights, without which the exploitation of man by man cannot be abolished.

According to the Marxist doctrine women can only enjoy equal rights, however, by virtue of participation in the economic process, earning their own income and thus loosening the chains of total dependence on men.

With this ambition in mind women workers were encouraged in the GDR even in the early post-war years when unemployment was still rife.

Female labour has really come into its own, however, since the end of the period of reconstruction in the fifties.

Since this juncture the GDR economy has suffered from a permanent shortage of labour of all kinds, the shortage being a consequence of the particularly difficult population situation in the GDR.

War losses and migration to the Federal Republic particularly affected younger age-groups and as a result the percentage of people of working age as a proportion of GDR population as a whole is extremely low.

Regardless whether it be rated good or bad the incorporation of women, including wives and mothers, in the GDR labour force has been and continues to be an absolute economic necessity.

The overwhelming majority of women in the GDR have responded to the call, though this is probably largely the result of the government's wage and prices policy.

In comparison with levels in this country wages and salaries in the GDR are low and the prices of consumer goods over and above absolute necessities such as bread and potatoes are high.

A majority of families accordingly needs the woman's wage packet either to safeguard the very existence of the family or to enable it to establish a fairly high standard of living. Social security provisions and divorce procedures likewise further the labour force policy aims of the government.

Without a doubt women's readiness to contribute towards the country's economic life is partly due to the consistent influence that has been brought to bear on public opinion.

Teenage girls in particular are taught at school, by their youth organisations and by the media not to view their professional future as an alternative to marriage. Both work and family are seen as part and parcel of life and factors that must be reconciled and combined.

Opinion polls in which girls are asked to assess their future work prospects testify to an increasing readiness to work provided that they can retire from the fray temporarily when there are small children at home.

It is worth noting that a similar survey conducted among young men in the GDR, who were asked to outline their view of the work role of their wives-to-be revealed that teenage boys set greater store by traditional views of the respective roles of men and women than do girls of the same age.

Both sexes are not unduly interested in the old adage that a woman's place is in the home but the realisation that children in their early years badly need their mothers' care and attention is gaining ground.

It is this threefold role of the woman as a housewife, mother and professional woman that gives rise to the problems and conflicts of interest that beset both the women themselves and the state.

The latest welfare provisions that came into force in the GDR on 1 July provide for shorter working hours for working mothers under certain circumstances and for longer holidays and longer paid leave of absence to look after a sick child. They represent a perceptible alleviation of the threefold strain on working wives and mothers.

At the same time government loans

Continued on page 5

■ COMMON MARKET

EEC air traffic suggestions are so much pie in the sky

In its constant witchhunt for branches of the economy in which national egoism runs contrary to the spirit of European unity the European Commission has now hit upon air travel. The Council of Ministers has been presented with a programme that is supposed to contribute towards "making initial steps in the direction of integration of air transport".

These measures are intended, we hear from Brussels, to lead later to a Community air transport policy.

This sounds auspicious, for up till now national interests have held sway in European skyways. Attention must be paid to the moves being made in Brussels, and critical attention at that, since European technocrats occasionally tend to come forth with such perfect concepts that no practical solution is forthcoming.

In order to realise its aims with regard to air traffic the EEC body hopes first of all to be commissioned by the Council of Ministers to negotiate with experts. The experts would test ways of improving regular flights within the Community and to and from outside countries.

Furthermore efforts would be made to find ways in which salary scales and wages policies in member States could be coordinated.

In general, the Brussels Commissioners feel, regular scheduled flights within the Community should be improved so that it would be possible to organise air transport in Europe independently of bilateral arrangements.

Schedules, routes and turn-round of planes should be organised for the maximum efficiency and the viability of airlines should be maintained by greater cooperation on a technical and commercial level. Standardisation of air transport regulations on an EEC level could be an important contributory factor in this. And a most important point, according to the Commissioners, is standardisation of planes and equipment.

As far as salary scales are concerned the Commission certainly does not intend to undermine the IATA conferences. As a first step EEC countries and their national airlines would set the guidelines according to which salary scales would be worked out.

Nor has the Commission overlooked long-distance flights. According to Brussels, intercontinental air travel is marked by various splinter groups of airlines. The Commission suggests that Community policy should involve member countries' planning long-distance flights jointly and negotiating jointly with outside countries on the laws of the air.

This is all we know so far about the lines along which the Brussels Commission is planning. There are few objections that can be raised to these points. Of course not much can be done by working from such a concept, since it contains scarcely anything that touches upon the reality of air traffic matters. Apart from the admirably accurate point that air travel must be made more effective there is no indication at all in the Commission report as we know it so far of what specifically must be done.

The structure of air traffic in Europe and the companies that operate here are certainly not all they might be. Every member country has its own airline, some have two. Without wishing to harp on the lack of success achieved by negotiations and on the sad end of Air-Union one must admit that there are no signs of any European government being prepared to surrender any of its sovereignty in the air or endanger its national airline's property.

Unless and until governments agree to such steps the activities being planned by the EEC Commission are doomed to failure. The suggestions presented to the Council of Ministers are destined to be filed in the waste-paper basket. They are just one of those numerous exercises that give a show of Europeanism, but which are in fact unrealistic proposals per se with little hope of success.

Recognition of this fact need not make the Brussels Commission hesitate to take action in the sphere of air traffic. It is just that the Commission must recognise how far its potential stretches.

It could for example encourage voluntary cooperation of airlines in the technical sphere, work that has begun so successfully in the Atlas Group. It could test how far and in what spheres divergent national and commercial interests are standing in the way of cooperation.

The Commission could also organise talks on air traffic laws in cases where it has discovered that specific laws, or the lack of them, are preventing airlines offering the optimum service in an area.

This is a modest beginning. Especially when compared with the programme that the Commission has placed before the Council of Ministers. It does, however, have the advantage that it could really promote a better air service in Europe.

The concept drawn up in Brussels has tried to do far too much in one go. It has misjudged the lie of the land.

Gerd Brüggemann

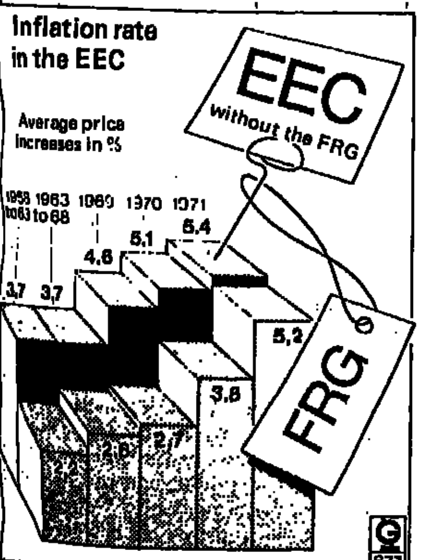
(Die Welt, 18 July 1972)

Surpluses without end

EEC agricultural production | Demand for foodstuffs | Increases in %

	EEC agricultural production	In the EEC	In the FRG
1975-1980 Estimated	10.4	5.3	4.6
1970-1975	10.4	8.8	6.7
1965-1970	+10.4	+10.4	+9.3

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Continued from page 4

were introduced for newly-weds, with repayments that are partly written off when children arrive, not to mention additional grants to tide a family over childbirth and the expenditure involved. The GDR is obviously interested in couples starting a family at an early age so as to stabilise and if possible boost the birth rate, which has declined steeply in the GDR in recent years and is one of the lowest in the world.

It could well be that this decline is due in part to the large proportion of working women but this is no more than a supposition since a number of other factors are undoubtedly involved.

Use of the contraceptive pill is widespread, abortions are legal and there is a trend towards smaller families in all industrial countries.

Marie-Elisabeth Ruban

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 2 July 1972)

Barzel favours yearly EEC summit

Opposition leader Rainer Barzel has stated following his two-day visit to Brussels that State and government leaders of the EEC should meet each year to draw up and amend the guidelines for the future development of the Community. Barzel views the sterling crisis as grounds for postponing the Paris summit scheduled for 19 October.

Barzel said that the summit should now be held over till after the 7 November US elections and staged in conjunction with the extension of the EEC to ten countries on 1 January 1973.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 July 1972)

China and the EEC

Peking has once again announced its interest in striking up contacts with the European Economic Community. According to a statement made in Brussels Peking has expressed its regret to EEC representatives that the Community did not have its own stand at the Canton Trade Fair.

The Communist Chinese have suggested that at the next Canton Fair the EEC should have its own stand with specially qualified staff as the first move towards direct contacts.

Up till now Peking has made its approaches to the EEC via Italian politicians. Prime Minister Chou En-lai said a year ago at the signing of the Sino-Italian trade treaty that Peking would be in favour of completing such an agreement with the whole Community.

Rome's EEC Commissioner Signor Spinelli has confirmed furthermore that China approached Italian politicians some months ago and expressed the wish to open an embassy with the EEC in Brussels.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 July 1972)

Price-fix appeal rejected

The European Central Court in Luxemburg has upheld a number of fines imposed by the EEC Commission on ten European paint manufacturers for entering into illicit price-fixing agreements. The chemicals firms which appealed against the fines will have to pay costs.

The companies, including Federal Republic chemicals firms BASF, Bayer, Cassella and Hoechst, were ordered by the EEC to pay fines of 150,000 Marks each in 1969 after they had all raised their prices to the same level within a short space of time.

Explaining its ruling the Luxemburg court stated that illicit price-fixing was implicit when firms raised their prices to conform with other companies' prices even if there had been no direct contact between them.

So the EEC is prepared to take legal action against firms with headquarters in countries outside the Community. The sole criterion is whether an illicit price arrangement is to the detriment of consumers in the EEC.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 July 1972)

Ten agree on 8-point currency plan

The European Economic Community that will be ten-strong from 1 January 1973 can speak with one voice on the reform of the international monetary system. The prerequisites for this were created by the Finance Ministers of the Ten at their two-day conference in London.

They agreed on a joint position to be taken by the Ten, and their deliberations have been expressed in an eight-point programme. Furthermore they commissioned the EEC currency sub-committee and the sub-committee of EEC central bank governors to couch this reform in precise term by mid-September.

Preparations for the next currency conference of all members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington are to be made in Luxemburg.

Without paying regard to the dollar crisis which has become more serious in the past few days and the continuing sterling crisis the Finance Ministers agreed in London simply on the currency reform that will be needed in the long term.

Point 5 of the eight-point programme envisages agreed controls within the IMF which would prevent the speedy transfer of "hot money" from one country to another. The other seven points are:

1. The new system shall be based on fixed but adjustable exchange rates.

2. The currency reform shall restore the free convertibility of all currencies.

3. The creation of new currency reserves shall be controllable.

4. Corrections to balance of payments surpluses and deficits must be possible.

6. The same rights and responsibilities must apply to all countries, the USA included.

7. Developing countries' interests shall be taken into consideration.

8. The new system must not be allowed to hamper or even prevent the formation of the proposed Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).

Satisfaction was expressed by French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Bundesbank President Karl Klasen that the Federal Republic and France were able to agree over a wide area. The two countries were in agreement on the question of the consolidation of dollar reserves and the defence of the monetary system against short-term speculative floods of capital.

State Secretary Mommsen from the Federal Economics Ministry stated after this meeting that he had noted with satisfaction how there had been general agreement in London on the Bundesbank policies supported by the Federal government.

Hans-Heinz Schlenker

(Kieler Nachrichten, 19 July 1972)

■ THE WORKING WORLD

Essen exhibition spotlights meals at work

At twelve o'clock midday office worker K. leaves his desk, slams the files to, puts his tie straight and walks out into the corridor. He gets into the paternoster, goes down a couple of storeys and emerges at the works canteen. Immediately the smell presents the menu to his nostrils. Today it's fish, fish fillets with mashy boiled potatoes and white sauce. As always he is suddenly aware that he has no appetite as he enters the room with its chinking of cutlery against crockery, scraping of chairs on the floor and lunchtime chat. It is high noon in the Federal Republic. Time to eat.

It is to K. that the exhibition "Essen in der Arbeitswelt" (Eating at work) is devoted. It was conceived by the International Design Centre in Berlin and intended for those twelve million working people whose bellies are filled every day by the kitchens for the masses, by canteens at work, or by kitchens in homes, hospitals and barracks.

The statistics are somewhat disquieting: For 220 days in the year works canteens and slot machines churn out food worth two thousand million Marks. Statisticians expect that this wholesale consumption of food will increase twice as fast as the retail food turnover – and these few figures show what significance must be attached to mass kitchens.

An IDZ report made the following points:

1. The responsibility for seeing that the working man has a balanced diet no longer rests with the housewife. It has been handed over to the kitchen manager and supervisors.
2. Canteen meals, regarded by the taxman as "a voluntary social service" provided by the employer suffer from their historical burden, being regarded as a charitable bonus from the boss.
3. Nutritionists' experiences, such as the fact that three meals a day lead to the building up of superfluous fat and overweight with a lack of albumen, due to insufficient milk, egg, fish, fruit and vegetable intake, are scarcely taken into account in the preparation of mass meals.
4. A "modern canteen" is generally regarded as the sort that gives the least problems cleaning-wise, with crockery, cutlery and furniture that can stand bangs, stack easily and clean without fuss, tables that do not rock, brightly coloured plastics, a dish-washing machine and dishes that fit its racks with ease and a freezer that is nicely styled. But little emphasis is laid on the need for a suitable environment for happy, healthy eating. Chairs are filled with people, the air is filled with smells, time is tight and the canteen eater has to bolt down what is on offer whether he likes it or not.
5. Canteen lunchers are not only dependent on the whims of others – they are endangered by them. About one citizen in three of the Federal Republic suffers from overweight. Among the main causes of death in the Federal Republic are circulatory and metabolic disturbances attributable to a bad diet. About fifteen per cent of illnesses are caused or aggravated by false eating, particularly sugar diabetes, gout, arteriosclerosis and coronary-heart disease. The consequences of these diseases are a burden on society – it is estimated that the treatment of people with illnesses caused by wrong eating costs about 3,500,000 Marks a year.
6. Compared with other European countries the Federal Republic has insufficient nutritional experts. An FAO/WHO committee stated furthermore that after testing the knowledge of dietary matters of doctors in six European countries those in the Federal Republic showed "wholly inadequate knowledge of the rules of a good diet". This can be pinned on the researchers who spend too much time working on the technology of foodstuffs and give insufficient attention to the physiological and psychological side of eating.

What happens at twelve o'clock midday represents a kind of information gap in the public awareness and in this light K. considers the meals doled out by the canteen unsatisfactory and unsuitable – nothing more in fact than a kind of mechanical operation like the oil change in his car, something to restore to his body the energy he has used up on the morning's work.

It is this gap that the exhibition, staged by Anna Teut for the Berlin Design Centre, attempts to fill. At the same time the exhibition marks another stage in the break designers have made from the old concept of their profession, which had them designing nice new menu-holders and machines for dispensing soft drinks, but drew the limits of their profession there.

The consequence was that the exhibition not only presented attractive new designs for cutlery in the canteen, but also tried to take in all the facts and influences that affect people's eating habits away from home. It was not a "pretty little exhibition" but it was an informative one.

K. entered the exhibition hall through a mouth in Pop design. Swallowed up by the exhibition in this manner he then stepped on a set of airport scales which told him how much excess baggage he was carrying round his midriff. And then he was in the exhibition rooms – caught up in it, for it was for such as he that the exhibition was meant to hit home.

He could see products on exhibition such as disposable cutlery, information from tape-recordings, shiny chromium plated deep freezes and rubbish shredders, information about meals-on-wheels for the elderly, a whole spectrum of eating and a special exhibition on the links between education and a proper diet – school meals, for instance – a series of slides on the history of good cuisine and good eating and information on research into nutritional matters.

What happens at twelve o'clock midday is, as K. learnt from this exhibition, more than just a matter of good eating or bad eating. It is a matter of prolonging his life or foreshortening it. This alone is a good reason for hoping that this exhibition leads to some action being taken to preserve the health of such as K.

Rainer Fabian

(Die Welt, 10 July 1972)

The better paid sex

Men in the Federal Republic earn almost half as much again as women. Up till April this year the average income of women manual and brain workers only increased fractionally more than that of their male colleagues, according to the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden.

The average weekly wage for male "workers" increased by nine per cent over April 1971 to 339 Marks. Women workers earnt 219 Marks per week, ... per cent more than last year. The ... hourly pay of industrial workers went up by 9.3 per cent to 7 Marks 76 Pfg and that of women workers in industry by 10.1 per cent to 5 Marks 44.

Men white-collar workers earnt on average 1,816 Marks in 1971, an increase of 9.2 per cent. Women in similar jobs had an increase of eleven per cent ... 1,138 Marks.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 July 1972)

Gastarbeiter earnings

Average earnings of the *Gastarbeiter* (foreign workers) in the Federal Republic at the beginning of this year were 920 Marks per month take-home pay. So the 2,130,000 foreign workers in this country earn in all two million Marks every month, according to figures published by the Marplan Research Group in Offenbach, following the survey they conducted into the social situation of *Gastarbeiter*.

The income of foreign workers increased, according to the survey, by an average of seven par cent in ... Yugoslavs earnt the most with a monthly average of about 970 Marks. Turks ... tend to earn the least. On average each *Gastarbeiter* sent 150 Marks a month to his home country.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 4 July 1972)

A workman in Milan or Rotterdam would be given a week's notice when his firm no longer required his services. In Antwerp and Dortmund a working man in a similar post would have two weeks' notice. Luxemburg's workers get four weeks' warning of dismissal, and in Paris also four weeks theoretically, although French working men generally accept only one week's notice.

EEC aims at standardised notice periods

Not only the periods of notice vary from one EEC country to another, but valid reasons for dismissal are also at variance. In a number of countries that have dealings with the EEC there is a legal period of notice. In others the matter is decided by collective bargaining.

A closer comparison of the laws governing the dismissal of workmen shows that only one rule is common to all countries: he who pilfers shall be fired on the spot.

The European Commission is at present working towards standard regulations governing dismissal for all EEC countries. With the exception of a few specialised professions where a high degree of training is required the Common Labour Market is a reality and the 75 million breadwinners among the EEC's 190 million inhabitants can, generally speaking, go where they choose to work.

It is now a question of levelling out anomalies that might arise. Apart from dismissal on the spot there are various circumstances surrounding severance of employment. But only in the Federal Republic, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Italy is there a legal basis for the rules. Theoretically employers in Belgium and France can sack a worker without giving a reason.

Forms of dismissal put the Dutch and citizens of the Federal Republic at a disadvantage. It is not even necessary in these countries to put a dismissal notice in writing. In the four other EEC countries written notice of dismissal is essential. In Italy and Luxemburg an employee can force his employer to state the grounds for dismissal.

The difference between a "workman" and an "employee" still exists when it comes to determining the period of notice. Slowly the rights of the manual worker are edging towards those of the brain worker, but very slowly. Period of service with a firm also makes a difference of course and can alter the period of notice from one month to as many as six for a "workman". For the white-collar employee the minimum period of notice is between one month and three, the maximum between six months and two years.

In all EEC countries the staff council and other representatives of the workers have to be informed of a dismissal. They may also express their opinions on a sacking. But there are no plans to impose a direct influence on representatives of the staff. Labour offices in Belgium and the Federal Republic only take action after the dismissal of an employee. In Italy and Luxemburg labour offices are notified of dismissals. In France and the Netherlands it is necessary for the labour office to give its approval of the dismissal.

In Italy and Luxemburg there are regulations governing the amount of severance pay when the period of notice is adhered to. Italy provides for a month's pay for every year of employment for employees. In the Netherlands and France the system is for an employee to be paid severance money if he can prove legal damages.

Belgium and the Federal Republic have no fixed legal provisions for severance. But Federal Republic labour courts usually base their calculations on one month's pay for each year of employment.

All six EEC countries have special provisions for mass redundancies. In the Netherlands the application of provisions is flexible, covering only "a relatively large number of dismissals in a relatively short space of time".

But in the Federal Republic the definition of mass redundancies is expressed unequivocably as dismissal of ten per cent of staff within four weeks.

Only in Belgium are there legally based special agreements in the case of mass redundancies. In the other EEC States there are to a certain extent corresponding arrangements reached by collective bargaining.

The report by the EEC Commission on the regulations governing dismissals of employees provides for a number of lowest common denominators. These are designed to serve as a basis for discussion intended to lead to a harmonisation of the rights of dismissal. In future it will be up to the employer to provide the proof that dismissal is essential. He will have to put his reasons in writing.

In addition companies will be required to do everything within their power to avoid redundancies, which should only be used as a last resort. The period of notice for a worker in his forties should be at least three months, whether he be a "workman" or an "employee".

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 July 1972)

Jobs for foreigners

Federal Republic industry will in 1985 employ about 1,500,000 more foreign workers than at present, according to estimates made in Bonn.

At the moment the Federal Republic has about 2,100,000 *Gastarbeiter*. The trend is more and more for companies in the Federal Republic to ensure that foreign workers they will employ have suitable training in their home country before coming.

In the main applicant countries there are already training centres with 40,000 places. The cost for the Federal Republic company is reckoned at about 200 Marks per month per foreign worker.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 4 July 1972)

■ CENTREPIECE

Max von der Grün takes a long look at mining

Today the miner's job is being advertised like a revolutionary new detergent. Max von der Grün, who was himself once a miner well-known beyond the Ruhr through his novels and other writings, analyses the profession of coalminer in the following article.

Coal has long since ceased to be the number one industry in the Ruhr. Former mining cities such as Bochum no longer have any pits. The public does not yet seem to be generally aware of this fact.

As the profession of the coalminer gradually dwindled in importance in the Federal Republic the man himself has grown to be regarded as a fossil. And when you see the old silicosis-ridden invalids slouching through the villages and suburbs in small groups, always talking about the past you would think that the profession had been moribund for a century and not just fifteen years.

In the past people were proud to become miners, although youngsters often went down the pits simply because there was no other profession for them. But now the situation has changed radically. Young people today do not want to become miners at any cost. They flee away from the pitheads as fast as their legs can carry them. It is no wonder that this profession is desperately looking for its next generation like no other. Who would take up a profession that he might only be able to carry out for a very short while before being made redundant? And it is impossible to carry on mining with foreign workers alone.

The desperate situation is clearest at mining schools where pit foremen are trained. Ads are necessary for miners even moreso than washing powders. But those at whom the ads are aimed do not believe them. Youngsters who live in or near the Ruhr area and see the great stockpiles of unwanted coal building up realise that this is the truest advertisement – a sure sign that another coal crisis is on the way.

It is no longer like the fifties and sixties when the closing of a pit was greeted with headlines that welcomed it as a part of the healthy process of shrinkage. Today when a pit closes it is no longer a cause for banner headlines. The story is unlikely to make the national press at all and will have to fight for space in the local press.

When I made my film *Feierabend* (Knocking-off time) I went with the director Hans-Dieter Schwarze on the lookout for a theme to the Ruhr. We drove for two days through the area until we found a mining community where the life of the miners was still OK.

There are in fact very few communities now consisting entirely of miners and their families. People from other professions have moved in and this has brought alienation and mistrust. Miners today hold a hand that they do not want anyone outside their profession to see. In the old days everyone held the same hand and there was nothing to see. Now that people from other professions have moved into mining communities the miners often feel that their new neighbour could do one of the jobs that threatens to make his own unnecessary.

Scarcely any profession sticks so close together as the mining profession. Not because of union policies or common vested interests so much as the permanent feeling of being in danger together, of needing each other. (The German word for miner, *Kumpel*, also means "pal").

Miners are brought together by the sheer fact of working for eight hours in pitch darkness, cut off from the world and the sun. After work they are together in the showers removing the day's grime with no secrets from one another. Then they leave for communities where they live together. Each knows the other. There is loyalty and trust.

The first signs that the old solidarity of the miners was threatened came when the Federal Republic economy was enjoying a great boom. New houses were built in which it was forbidden to keep pigeon lofts and quarters for small animals were also not allowed. This ban on the main common interest of miners outside the line of work meant that they sought new interests in diverse quarters. They no longer had interests in common. Each went his own way. The blow fell at the end of the fifties.

The first coal crisis came like a stroke. For one hundred years it had been considered impossible for a pit still producing coal to be closed. But this happened. Pits were closed not because their coal had run out or because it was so low it was no longer profitable to mine. Pits began to close because there was no market for the coal. 1958 saw the beginning of the process that became known as *Gesundschrumpfung* (healthy paring).

Without any great rigmarole let me say that 500,000 miners were hit by this development. The blow turned to fear and the fear became panic. They could not grasp what was happening though there had been warnings enough. Idle shifts were introduced and the stockpiles of coal mounted up to twelve million tons.

Panic turned to bitterness, for politicians and trade unionists alike were still talking of "the safest profession", the profession with a future. Miners went on mining with mixed feelings of fear and hope, resignation and remonstration. They just could not grasp that theirs was the first profession to be hit as the Federal Republic's economy sought a new orientation. Suddenly many of them found they had two alternatives – to be sacked or to quit voluntarily.

They began to speculate. They began to calculate. These working men "set free" (as the regular euphemism for workers cast on the scrap heap would have it) looked around and went on the search. They no longer had a job just round the corner and they now had to reckon on an hour or so of commuting to and from their new job.



Max von der Grün

(Photo: Katalog)

The old traditions were broken, acquaintaces drifted apart, the old friends with whom they used to share a beer at night were gone. Those that left were unknown newcomers. Those that stayed found people with strange professions living in the house next-door. Pits closed, but even before they did so the youngsters migrated.

Young people could afford to go. Their fathers who lived in houses belonging to the mining company had to stay. They had to stay even if they knew that their pit had only another year or two to go. They had to stay even though they realised that by the time they were made redundant all the good jobs would have gone and they would have to take whatever was offered them.

The beginning of the break-down of family life arrived. For the outsider it is incomprehensible that a miner should regret having to find another job, that he should miss the mines where he carried out the most difficult and dangerous employment going, knowing that he was almost certain to contract an occupational disease, silicosis, as he worked his eight hours cut off from the sun. How strange for outsiders that the miner should fight against the closure of his pit.

Those who find this incomprehensible have no knowledge of the workings of a miner's mind. A morning community – however primitive the housing might be – is a home for a miner. There is the vital common link with the neighbours and despite the darkness that surrounds his profession the miner is a personality underground. The profession is not anonymous because even in the seventies it relies more on man than on machinery.

The trudge to the shift and the trudge home to the family meal is with friends. The rhythm of work and the way shifts are organised for a large part determines the daily routine in the whole mining community.

The mining community was one where coaldust was in the blood. Father passed on to son the profession he had learnt from his father. Women also were part of the community. Children were children of the community. The life beneath the ground rubbed off on the life above. There was no begging and pleading for favours. When something had to be done all hands were summoned up to do it. The reward was likely to be a crate of beer that the miner and his neighbours would knock back in their backyard.

Then came the *Gastarbeiter*, mainly Turks. Then entered the oldest industrial profession not knowing the dangers of it or the traditions of those who had been in the profession since the beginning. They were accepted as an emergency measure below ground, but when they knocked off they were rejected. This was summed up for me by one old *Kumpel* who said: "This has become a job for the world and his neighbour."

At the same time there were the trends in the mining communities. In the Ruhr many areas are made up of villages housing between 2,000 and 5,000 people. The Ruhr as an area is best understand from the point of view of these small communities than from its towns. The demand for coal after the War meant that populations often doubled. The community I joined in 1951 had 3,0000 people. By 1960 it had grown to 10,000.

These communities received sums of money from the State the like of which they could not have dreamt of. They were able to build schools, sports grounds, kindergartens and swimming bath. They became rich communities. But today they are allowing themselves to be swallowed up by bigger towns. They are no longer capable of surviving off their own bat. The mines that for years were their sole employer and moneybringer are gone. Villages are becoming desolate. They now house women, children and the old and infirm.

Many communities were finished when the pits closed. They had no future even though the local council tried to attract new industries to the area. These moves were opposed bitterly by the mines which feared that miners would leave them before their coal supplies had been run down to take to other jobs.

The mines had the grip of a dead man on the area too since they controlled the land that could have been developed for other industries. Even when it was known a pit had only two to five years more life it clung tenaciously to its work force.

Pity the miner who is finally released at the age of forty. He has no future. Nobody wants him because he is too old. Youth is everything for personnel officers.

Max von der Grün

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 16 July 1972)

Black outlook for coal after new price rise

From 8 July the price of coal and coke from the Ruhr and Saar districts has been raised by an average of 4.5 per cent. Although this development had been expected in the Ruhr the news probably came as a great surprise for the household consumer of coal.

Two points about the decision taken by Ruhrkohle to raise prices probably strike the domestic consumer as incomprehensible. For one thing the dumps of coal this year have become larger and larger. At the beginning of May there was no less then 11,400,000 tons of coal and coke stockpiled. This is ten per cent of the total annual production of coal in the Federal Republic. Secondly the government and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia decided at the end of May to introduce streamlining to Ruhrkohle.

This is the one side of the coin. On the reverse side there is Ruhrkohle AG. Quite rightly the company points out that since the beginning of July miners have been receiving seven per cent more pay. Assuming that the wages bill in the mining industry is about sixty per cent of total costs this increase means an extra burden of 280 million Marks a year for the company, or four per cent. And it is this four per cent that the companies hope to recover with the price increases.

Company managers claim that the increase in productivity per shift of four per cent to about four tons per miner on average over the first six months of 1972 and the additional successes scored by rationalisation measures have not been enough to wipe out increasing costs. The prices of capital investment goods, including all kinds of equipment, have increased this year by between four and seven per cent.

But it must be asked – can the companies hope to achieve additional income with these price increases? This is highly dubious. Increased productivity alone is not enough, since demand is not that high, and the outcome is stockpiles of unwanted coal. For this reason Federal Republic steelworks that cannot afford the increased costs are asking the government to allow additional imports of cheaper coal from abroad. Power stations, too, will attempt to get round the cost of more expensive coal by turning to other sources of power.

Domestic use of coal is declining all the time. Thus increased prices will lead to a smaller share of the market, and the process of shrinkage so that coal production conforms to demand will become even more pressing.

Dr Klaus Kemper

(Nordwest Zeitung, 14 July 1972)

■ HOUSING

Frankfurt's Prefabrication fair 1972

Frankfurter Neue Presse

Prefabrication, visitors to Frankfurt's Prefabrication 1972 fair would do well to bear in mind beforehand, is not a period piece and even though the prefabricated sections come ready-made they are not necessarily assembled on time: Final preparations for the exhibition were fast and furious and as the opening ceremony loomed large workmen were still hammering away and painting for all they were worth to have exhibitors' houses ready on time.

Prefabricated houses, undoubtedly the main attraction of the fair, are available in any number of price ranges. The least expensive must surely be a small building costing 1,385 Marks in the raw and 1,785 Marks inclusive of fittings.

Its interior dimensions, 2.04 by 1.78 metres, may not be ideal for a large family but they could be just the job for the younger members of the family. This miniature edifice is a children's log cabin that can be erected in a garden in next to no time.

The real thing starts at about 50,000 Marks, though the lower end of the price scale tends to look more like weekend houses than the solid bungalow one hopes for.

At the other end of the scale all mod. cons. are provided for a mere 350,000 Marks, excepting of course the land and the foundations.

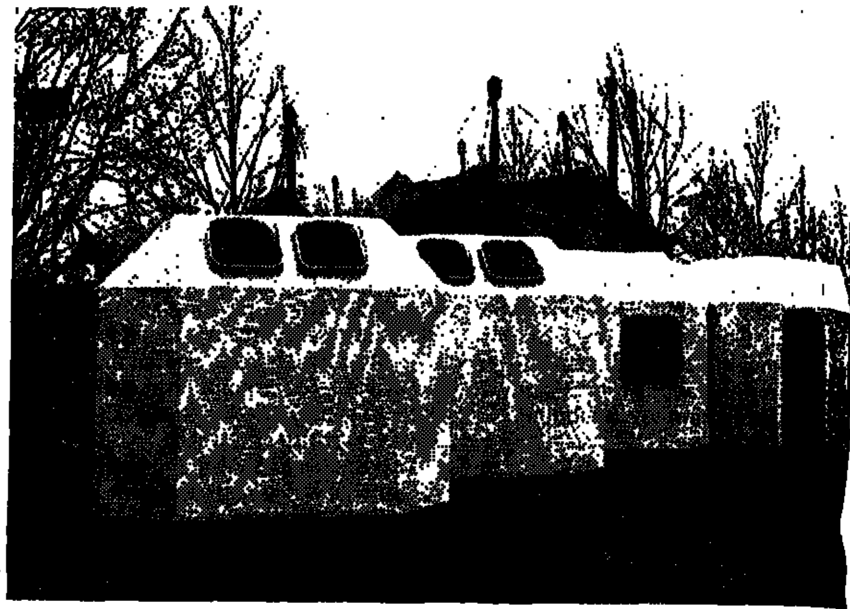
The Arts, Science and Education Council estimates that some 16,000 million Marks will need to be invested in additional university buildings between now and 1975, much to the gratification of the building trade.

The special exhibition of Hesse university buildings features a display of new facilities in Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Giessen and Marburg. Marburg is a classic example of the way in which new university complexes can be erected in next to no time with the aid of prefabricated sections.

Record construction times are also reported from Baden-Württemberg. In nine months facilities for an additional 2,300 students were provided, the nine months elapsing between the first talks and the handing-over of the completed buildings.

At the same time it is worthwhile bearing in mind the comment made by Professor Behnisch of Darmstadt on the occasion of the first Prefabrication 1972 press conference.

"Our sons and grandsons will not," he noted, "ask us how much money we spent, how long the facilities took to build and how much labour we saved. They will judge our achievements by the quality of our buildings and the extent to which we have succeeded in fulfilling the genuine requirements of the users and rendering their environment livable-in."



Paper house-units produced by a Stuttgart building company. It is proposed to [illegible] 89 units at the Olympic site in Munich and Kiel (Photo: ARGE/3 [illegible])

This issue, that of genuine requirements, may be on the agenda but it is conspicuous by its absence from the exhibition halls, particularly Hall 5 with its rationalised, cost-saving, prefabricated monotony.

Whether it be imitation copper, tasteless tilting garage doors or the M 55 E range prefabricated house, the range of products on offer is wide but not what one might call varied.

The fair demonstrates the dilemma of modern architecture. Technological, cost-saving views dominate modern house-building. The upshot is cramped accommodation, standardised ground plans and monotonous arrangement of buildings.

"This minimalisation, which also goes by the name of concentration, rationalisation and compact construction methods," Professor Behnisch noted, "is accompanied by increasingly ominous standardi[illegible]sation and uniform drabness.

"There is, of course, little leeway [illegible] a four-square-metre (48-square-[illegible]) bathroom has to house a bath[illegible], wash-basin and their users.

"It little matters whether the [illegible] sideways-on or long-on or the tiles [illegible] red, white or blue. It is all much [illegible] muchness, an appalling, inhumane [illegible] cell.

"There are not even windows be[illegible] the ground plan of the entire apartment [illegible] so cramped that there is no room for [illegible] bath with an outside wall."

"Technology we have," he conti[illegible] "artificial lighting and air conditi[illegible]. But no one gives a thought to the [illegible] that people who have to live in [illegible] apartment might like to glance out of th[illegible]

Continued on page 9

■ TECHNOLOGY

Nuclear power for TV satellites being considered

Worldwide satellite relay of TV transmissions is no longer considered to be anything out of the ordinary. There are no longer any technological difficulties in putting a communications satellite into what appears from the surface of the Earth to be a stationary orbit.

The last remaining difficulty involved in this method of communications relay is amplification of satellite transmission output, which is still rather weak.

Broadcasts cannot, for instance, be received directly by the individual televiewer. There has to be a complicated and expensive network of relay and booster stations.

For cost reasons the weight of the communications satellite has to be kept as light as possible and the orbital transmitter can only take a small amount of electric power in the form of batteries with it.

As in other branches of fuel and power provision atomic energy is expected to provide a solution. Conventional reactors converting reactor heat into current by means of steam or gas-powered generators are not, however, what the pundits have in mind.

A conventional reactor only makes sense from a certain size upwards and the size is so substantial as to make the possibility of power satellites of the commercial variety by conventional nuclear energy appear less than slender.

Nuclear physicists thus resorted to a principle that has been known to exist for some time but has not yet been developed to any great extent.

Hot metal surfaces emit electrons that are caught by a cooler collector and returned to the emitter via an outer electric circuit. The term to remember in this context is thermionic diode.

The principle of thermionic diodes has been known for decades, but has never been felt to be a likely economic proposition.

This situation changed only with the advent of nuclear reactors as a source of heat capable of providing the thermionic diodes with sufficient heat for long enough periods of time without undue trouble in the way of servicing.

Scientists in the United States, France, the Soviet Union and this country in particular went to great pains to develop a thermionic power system and delegates from these four countries dominated the three international thermionics conferences so far held, in London in 1965, in Stresa in 1968 and this year in Jülich.

The conference held at Jülich nuclear research centre differed from its predecessors mainly in that research scientists have meanwhile progressed from basic research to experimentation.

At present the Soviet Union is in the lead. A ten-kilowatt thermionic reactor is already undergoing operational trials near Moscow.

But this country need not hang down its head in shame. The go-ahead for the construction of an in-core thermionic reactor at Jülich is expected any time now.

Dr Schmidt-Küster of the Bonn Ministry of Education and Science, the official responsible for nuclear engineering and research, did not convey a particularly favourable impression in Jülich, though.

The man from Bonn made it sound as if the Federal government were treading water, as it were. The government would not like to fall behind international developments yet cannot yet see potential customers for the development.

And the industry is evidently none too enthusiastic to commit itself at this stage too, the risk of failure appearing far too high to warrant private investment.

This country and the Soviet Union share the same commercial targets. Thermionic power units, once developed, are to be incorporated into communications satellites.

The TV satellites will then have sufficient power at their command to relay broadcasts directly to individual household receivers rather than to booster stations and the like.

Spokesman for all four countries in Jülich agreed on a maximum weight-performance ratio. A thermionic power station must develop at least a kilowatt for every twenty kilogrammes of unit weight.

As a TV satellite capable of transmitting programmes directly would need some 150 kilowatts of electric power the thermionic power unit would presumably weigh three tons or so.

Three tons is an altogether feasible payload and American scientists pointed out in this context that solar cells would not be competitive once thermionic power stations had overcome their teething troubles.

Communications satellites are not the only potential beneficiary of this new power source. Thermionic power could prove a godsend in all sectors in which long-lived power sources that require little servicing are needed.

The French, for instance, are thinking in terms of using thermionic reactors in deep-sea research, and the Soviet Union, according to Professor Morokhov of the State Atomic Energy Exploitation Committee, plans to equip inaccessible meteorological stations in the Soviet Arctic with thermionic power facilities.

Last but not least the Americans are thinking in terms of space labs and later possible entire factories in space, all powered by thermionic reactors. Radiation and heat shields must first be improved, however.

Most technical hitches have already been overcome, though. In laboratory experiments molybdenum and tungsten have proved satisfactory electrode metals. Metal ceramic alloys are under development for insulation purposes.

When will the first TV satellite powered by thermionic reactor be launched? It is to no small extent a question of money. Development costs will amount to at least 500 million Marks, probably 100 or 200 million more, and international cooperation would appear meaningful.

At Jülich the Americans disclosed that they were inclined to cooperate with his country. France was not interested, reckoning to have different targets that virtually precluded cooperation.

The Soviet Union did not commit itself but Soviet delegates did concede that the possibility of cooperation at some future date was by no means out of the question.

Jürgen Schmitz-Feuck

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 8 July 1972)

Radiation not a hazard, experts claim

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Specialists from ten European countries attended a three-day debate in West Berlin, the ninth so far held under the aegis of the Federal Health Authority, on Problems of Environmental Radioactivity and Radiation Protection.

The main topics dealt with were the disposal of radioactive waste, the effect of radiation on life in embryo, the radiotoxic effect of certain pharmaceutical aids, radiation protection training, the use and disposal of radioactive material in hospitals and the maximum permissible level of radioactive impurity at work.

Neither at present not in future, radiation protection specialists noted, do either the general public or the environment face a serious risk of nuclear pollution from atomic power stations or radioactive waste from one device or another powered by nuclear fuel or using radiation in one way or another.

Environmental protection in the nuclear sector is a model of propriety. This applies equally to safety precautions within nuclear power stations and to the storage of spent fuel rods.

This country is in the furtunate position of being able to store radioactive waste down disused salt mines in galleries and shafts where there is no possibility of contact with he outside world.

Regular measurements prove that atmospheric radioactivity due to nuclear tests is on the decline. The effect of caesium 137, for instance, as demonstrated by measurements taken in connection with large groups of people, has declined by roughly two thirds since 1966.

The use of radioactive substances in medicine, which is increasing at a rate of some twenty per cent a year, has not, according to a survey recently concluded in West Berlin, had harmful effects on Man's surroundings.

The main criterion of radioactive effects on the human organism, specialists confirm, is the dosage to which the individual is subjected, though the subsequent effects do depend to no small extent on the stage of development of the organism.

Life in embryo is particularly susceptible to radioactivity and requires special protection during its early development. The rule of thumb in medicine must, of course, be the less radiation the better.

Whenever radiation is released and can be a danger to Man care must at least be taken to ensure that the operator knows what he or she is doing with the equipment. Suitable training in radiation protection is a must.

Experience has shown that unnecessary radiation exposure in medicine can be avoided provided radiation is used by pelple who know what they are doing and are sufficiently experienced at their job.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 8 July 1972)

Superconductive electron microscopes and the atom

Two thousand three hundred years ago the Greek philosopher Democritus came to the conclusion that matter consists of minute and indivisible elementary particles he called atoms.

A great deal more is now known about these elementary particles but as a general rule they cannot yet be seen by the naked eye, not even with the aid of the most up-to-date microscopic equipment.

They are ten millionths of a millimetre in diameter and only in exceptional instances can they be made out by the most powerful electron microscopes.

In the Munich research laboratories of a leading Federal Republic manufacturer work is in progress on the development of a new kind of electron microscope using temperatures not far short of absolute zero.

An important yardstick for all microscopes, electron microscopes included, is the power of resolution, the degree to which two adjacent points can be distinguished on the magnified image.

The best electron microscopes at present in use are able to provide a distinct image of objects down to three ten millionths of a millimetre in size.

A further improvement in resolution is impossible for physical reasons in conventional electron microscopes. So atoms that are only a ten millionth of a millimetre apart cannot be distinguished separately.

Were better resolution to be achieved with an electron microscope the electron beam that brings about the magnified image would have to pass through a more powerful magnetic field.

In an optical microscope the beam of light is channelled on its way by a lens. In an electron microscope the electron beam is bundled by means of magnetic fields.

As a rule these magnetic lenses consist of a system of coils with ferrous cores but are not capable of boosting the power of the magnetic field beyond a certain saturation point.

This is the point at which the Munich research programme comes into its own. Instead of an iron core they are banking on superconductivity, the physical effect that renders the flow of electric current non-resistant at temperatures in the vicinity of absolute zero, minus 273 degrees centigrade.

With the aid of a superconductive lens of this kind magnetic fields twice as powerful as so far possible have been generated. Weight is a further advantage.

A conventional iron coil system in a high-efficiency electron miscroscope with over a million volts in beam tension weighs two tons, whereas its superconductive counterpart would weigh a mere twenty kilogrammes, including the refrigeration unit.

Major technical difficulties still remain. Protracted basic research must be conducted in order to determine the most suitable superconductive material.

So far it has been a far cry from coming anywhere near seeing atoms with the naked eye, but experiments with a trial microscope do indicate that the principle is sound and will one day lead to the required result.

Heinrich Isler

(Bremer Nachrichten, 8 July 1972)

Continued from page 8

window while cleaning their teeth in the morning to see what the weather is like. They are simply told that what they are offered is up-to-date."

The problems that have troubled construction technology have been overcome, the exhibition clearly demonstrates, but investigation of the problems of living itself is proving a slow business. The Minister of Housing has commissioned a report on the subject of "Flexible Ground Plans."

Every family grows and declines in size as time goes by and living space must be altered accordingly. Semi-permanent partitions could be part of the answer. The result of the competition so far is a special show at the Frankfurt fair but the ideas that have come to light have yet to make their influence felt on practical building.

Peter Alles

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 8 July 1972)

■ THEATRE

Felsenstein's *Wallenstein* in Munich

There was great advance tension, several months of rehearsals and finally the performance of the first part of Schiller's *Wallenstein*, produced by Walter Felsentein at the beginning of Kurt Meisel's reign as the manager of Munich's Residenztheater.

Felsenstein, the manager of the East Berlin Komische Oper for the past ten years, ans now scarcely over in the role of director, but among the world's men of opera a member of the elite, was doing Kurt Meisel and Munich a great and rare favour.

The whole massive trilogy had been squeezed into two evenings with Felsenstein significantly not putting the caesura at the end of *Piccolomini* but taking the first act of *Wallensteins Tod* on the first evening as well.

He also did not put the main interlude after the prelude, *Wallensteins Lager*, but in the midst of *Piccolomini*.

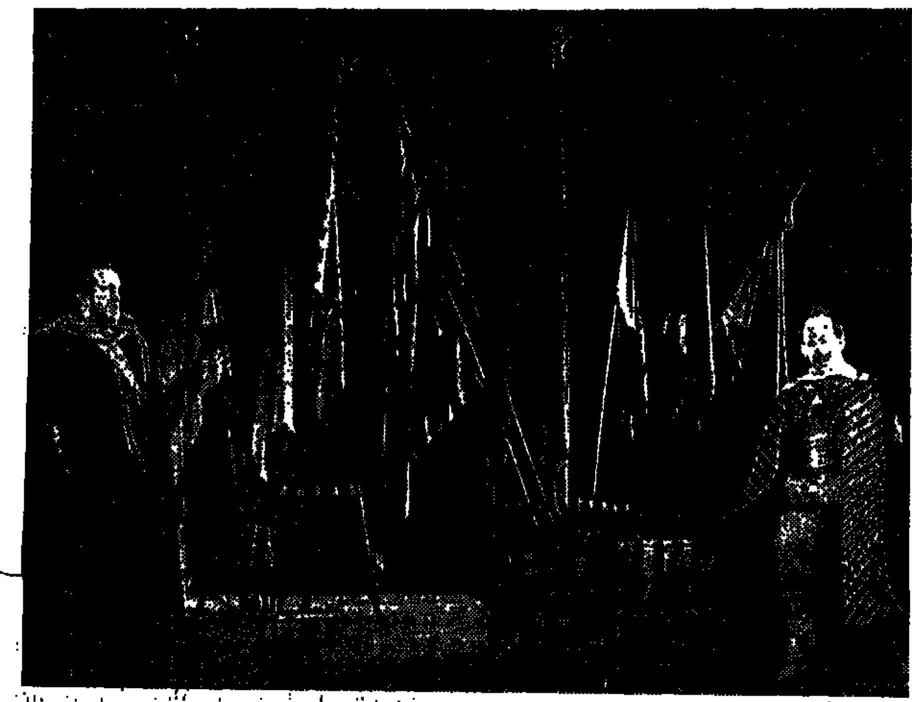
This together with the bold stage setting by Rudolf Heinrich, the high stark walls of the backdrop, gave this production of the trilogy an unmistakable personal touch.

No one expected that 71-year-old Felsenstein would screw up the Schillerian work like a glove, but it was surprising to see the scenes of this gigantic work incorporated into the framework of traditional Classicism. We could sense in every detail how much Felsenstein had studied the great Friedland.

He succeeded also in carrying off the chaos of the many entries in *Lager* right down to the crystallisation of the title part with its connections with historical fact, but there was no attempt to create a critical comment using the dramatic awareness of 1972 on a Schiller play that is now 200 years old.

But as a play *Wallenstein*, which is scarcely performed nowadays, was convincing with Felsenstein's solid and painstakingly built-up production — at least in the first part.

The opaque and broken character of the superstitious, ambitious, hardened dreamer at the head of a mercenary army in the midst of a never-ending war is still today interesting theatre.



A scene from the Munich production of Schiller's *Wallenstein* (Photo: Felicitas Timpe)

Ernst Schröder pursued the twisting paths caught between truth and lies, driving and being driven that were trod by the brilliant, but never completely comprehensible being, Wallenstein.

The second evening began with the second act of *Wallensteins Tod*. Friedland's stars are beginning to pale and even Felsenstein failed to maintain the tightness and tension of some of the scenes from *Piccolomini*. Ernst Schröder seemed to have become more naive by a few degrees. The pace was lost as the actors tried in various ways to get to grips with Schiller's dialogue.

Much emphasis was displaced on account of the language. The great antagonist to Wallenstein, Octavio Piccolomini, a cool calculating rationalist from a old noble family in the hands of Siegfried Lowitz at times took on the characteristics of a petty-bourgeois businessman, lacking nothing but his briefcase.

Even Kurt Meisel, in the role of Terzky, was more like a commissionaire than a man who plans to seize a crown.

Countess Terzky was played by Lola Müthel with great salon allure and dazzling pathos in her speech, outshining the others and holding the stage.

Max Piccolomini, played by Joachim Ansorge, is the role of a young Schillerian in the full flood of storm and stress. Unfortunately this part overflowed at times into unintentional comedy. And sadly his beautiful betrothed, Thekla, Friedland's daughter, slunk around with shrugged shoulders and a most peculiar posture on the second evening, after Ulla Berkewicz in this role had provided such a happy contrast to her coolly tender lover on the first evening.

The beginnings of humorous colouring prompted Felsenstein to put bald Franz Kutschera with his rolling eyes in the role of the Croat General Isolani.

This evening of Schiller was certainly controversial in part, but it was a performance of Schiller that the whole audience happily accepted for what it was.

It is a bold venture to put on Wallenstein today and Felsenstein did it without a modern, ideological glance to right or left. He simply got to grips with Schiller.

Kurt Meisel succeeded in his tasks as manager, bringing this giant enterprise to the stage without a hitch, with no major troubles and without delay.

Hans Lehmann
(Kieler Nachrichten, 6 July 1972)



A scene from the Bad Hersfeld production of Kleist's *Prinz von Homburg* (Photo: Carl Eberth)

Kleist's *Prinz von Homburg* at Bad Hersfeld Festival

The 22nd Bad Hersfeld Festival was once again worthwhile with the new production of Heinrich von Kleist's *Prinz von Homburg* by Tom Toelle, who up till now has made his reputation mainly as a television directon

The special aspect of this production is the critical questioning of Kleist's dialectic with the final conciliatory arrangement.

The production begins with military music resounding through the nave of the ruined church, drums and fifes echoing across the stage past the dreaming soldier. The glory of Prussia — and at the same time a touch of irony. This continues to determine Toelle's concept of direction that seizes the whole space and concentrates on the personae.

There is situation comedy set against the construction and the classically clarifying finality of the drama; humour, protest and complaint at the morality which the theme holds up problematically. Adjustment to the reason of the State is a duty, individuality has its limits before the law. However sad this may be it has to function.

This production gathers together its critical ambivalence once again resolutely with a small adjustment to the text, namely with a repetition of the last words by Kleist: "In Staub mit allen Feinden Brandenburgs" (Death to all enemies of Prussia).

The forgiven prince repeats this sentence with cynical devotion, echoing the war cry of the officers right at the front of the stage.

The deciding factor in the success of this the last premiere at this year's Bad Hersfeld Festival, was the acting of Volker Lechtenbrink in the title role. Beside him Alexander Kerst as the Elector offered a respectable routine performance, while Renate Schroeter as Natalie showed clever restraint. Karl Walter Diess managed to wrench from the role of Count Hohenzollern aspects that it had never given up before.

Dietmar N. Schmidt
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 12 July 1972)

Only three great productions last theatre season

NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG

The 1971/72 theatre season has drawn to a close and in retrospect there has not been one really outstanding production to remember it by. The hopes were raised by Rolf Hochhuth's *Hebamme* (Midwife) have not been fully realised at all the theatres where it was performed. The premiere, in several cities at once received a mixed reception.

There were only three productions that really stood out at all: *Hölderlin* by Peter Weiss in Stuttgart (Director: Peter Palitzsch; Title role: Peter Roggisch), *Wallenstein* in Munich (Director: Felsenstein; Leading roles: Ernst Schröder, Lola Müthel, Siegfried Lowitz und Joachim Ansorge), and last but not least *Peer Gynt* by the Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer.

A production of Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* (Director: Peter Stein) with an unusual and exceptional cast is something we can see once in a blue moon — a real theatrical highspot.

The same applies to Felsenstein's *Wallenstein* in Munich. As the opener to the Meisel era this production does not really belong in the 71/72 season. But in Munich this year the season extends into September on account of the Olympic Games.

In Berlin the outstanding performances were of Strindberg's *Dance of Death* with Bernhard Minetti and Elfriede Rueckert (Director: Rudolf Nölte) in the Schlossparktheater. At the Schillertheater there was *Operette* by Witold Gombrowicz with Michael Degen and Erich Schellow (Director: Ernst Schröder) and Georges Feydeau's *Einer muß der Dumme sein*, the farewell production by Boleslaw Barlog, with Horst Bollmann, Sts. Wigger and Uta Hallant.

The highlight of the Hamburg theatre season was Bert Brecht's *Threepenny Opera* with a star cast directed by Dr. Giesing at the Schauspielhaus and *Old Times* by Harold Pinter at the Thalia with Boy Gobert, Ingrid Andree and Ulrich Lingen (Director: Hans Schweikart).

Göttingen's high-spots were *Clizia* by Machiavelli (Director: Roberto Ciulli, Chentrens) and *The Frogs*, adapted from Aristophanes, directed by Günther Fleckenstein.

Bremen saw Fassbinder's *Bremer Freiheit* directed by the playwright and Kleist's *Zerbrochener Krug*, directed by Kurt Hübner. Highlights in Düsseldorf were *Faust* Parts I and II (Director: Karl Heinz Stroux).

Another high-spot in the Munich theatre season was Sternheim's *Hose* directed by Gerhard F. Hering.

Stuttgart's Staatstheater also had a tough season, so the success that came to their production of Weiss' *Hölderlin* was even more outstanding. The other major success in Stuttgart was the first performance with a top-ranking cast of *Die Worte Gottes*, a tragicomedy by Ramon del Valle Inclam.

Apart from that the Württemberg State Theatre was in desperate straits when manager Professor Erich Schäfer resigned after 22 years. His successor is Hans Peter Doll from Brunswick.

Furthermore director Peter Palitzsch is going to Frankfurt and a number of Stuttgart's top actors are following him there.

Curt Ottensmeyer
(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 11 July 1972)

■ THINGS SEEN

Fifty years of art in Essen at Folkwang Museum

Frankfurter Rundschau

About 150 Federal Republic and foreign graphic, multi-media and action artists, filmmakers, musicians, architects and writers resident in North Rhine-Westphalia are taking part in the *Szene Rhein-Ruhr '72*, being held between 8 July and 3 September in three halls at Essen's Gruga Park.

This mammoth exhibition costing about 500,000 Marks, which is designed as a kind of situation report on the art scene between the rivers Rhine and Ruhr, is the fourth, largest and last exhibition being presented by the Folkwang Museum this year to mark its fiftieth anniversary.

It will include a number of concerts, film evenings, readings by authors of their works, lectures and discussions. The greatest emphasis will be laid on pictorial art with a number of action works and other exhibits that have been created especially for this exhibition.

Among them are the *Orgelwiese* by Allende Blin/Markard, a fire action work by Anatol, a six-metre long by three-metre high *Lichtwand* of pressed aluminium foil by Heinz Mack, the first Adolf Luther Focus space work that it has been possible to enter, an "Essen letter" (a gigantic wall on which the people of Essen are invited to write whatever takes their fancy) by Gerhard Höhme and a "Cultural Monument Rhein-Ruhr" from wood waste and large household rubbish by Günther Uecker.

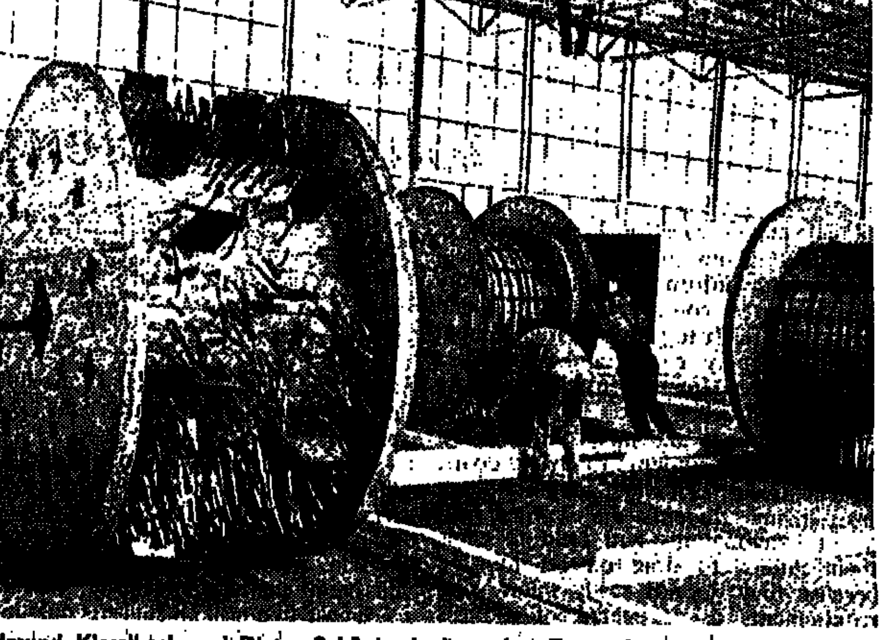
Outside in the park visitors get their first glimpse of the exhibition with children's action works, coloured objects and tonal arrangements. In the entrance hall there is a multivision wall giving information about the living and leisure-time pursuits of people in the Ruhrgebiet.

The second gallery has models and large photographs by means of which artists have expressed their ideas on how to improve communications in the Rhine and Ruhr heavy industrial area. In this gallery we see the artistic activities of schools such as "The Young West" and "Zero" ranging as far as "Group B 1". And finally in the third Gruga hall we can see space, object, action and concept art.

There is a parallel exhibition to that in the Gruga Park exhibition halls taking place in the Folkwang Museum with, among other things, self-portraits of artists and composers such as Daniel Spoerri, Konrad Wachsmann, Mauricio Kagel, Otto Piene and Karlheinz Stockhausen.

Essen's Folkwang Museum was founded fifty years ago largely with works from the collection of the art lover and patron Karl-Ernst Osthaus (1874-1921) from Hagen as well as works from the Essen Städtisches Kunstmuseum which had been donated by the citizens of Essen.

The particular attraction of this fiftieth-anniversary exhibition is the admixture of important paintings and sculptures from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The quantity is not exceptional, but the quality more than makes up for it.



Edmund Kieselbach and Dieter Schönbach showed at Essen their 'Cable drums with music' (Photo: dpa)

This applies no less to the German masters of last century than to the French Impressionists, to the founders of Modern Art no less than to Fauves, Cubists, Expressionists and their successors.

The newly arisen Classical Modern and contemporary works have not been neglected. New emphases in the work of the Museum were applied with the acceptance of works by the *Ecole de Paris*, by German painting since 1945, by American art of the sixties and seventies and the Young Realists. Added scope is given by works from the early cultures of East Asia, Greece, Egypt, Iran, the South Sea islands, Africa, South America and Indonesia.

Karl-Ernst Osthaus, who came from a family of bankers and industrialists, set himself the unusual task of creating a centre of art and culture in the midst of the industrial Ruhr and set an example to other leading personalities in industry and other sectors of the economy, reminding them of their cultural responsibility to the working people of this grey area.

His collection of art, begun at the turn of the century, is without doubt the boldest and most effective fruit of this good intention. The first catalogue of 1912 listed 94 paintings, 56 sculptures and 157 drawings (works by Cézanne, Courbet, Cross, Daumier, von Dongen, Gauguin, van Gogh, Hodler, Kokoschka, Manet, Marc, Matisse, Munch, Nolde, Renoir, Signac, Seurat and others). This collection meant that the fame of the Osthaus Gallery in Hagen quickly spread beyond the borders of Germany.

Osthaus was most concerned that his death should not lead to the dissolution and decay of his collection and in his will he called it the most important work of his life. After his death the citizens of Essen (bankers, industrialists and other art lovers) found the fifteen million Marks demanded by Osthaus' beneficiaries. A society of founders was set up and today this society is still co-proprietor of the Museumverein Folkwang.

In 1929 the new Museum building was opened. In 1944 and 1945 this was levelled by air raids. In 1960 the art collection, that had been ravaged by the War was housed under a new roof. The new gallery run by Paul Vogt carries out the aim that Osthaus set seventy years ago, namely to be a bastion of artistic life in this Western industrial area.

Klaus Morgenstern
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 July 1972)

Büchner Prize for Canetti

Elias Canetti, the writer, is to receive this year's Georg Büchner Prize awarded by the Deutsche Akademie für Sprache und Dichtung in Darmstadt. The Prize is awarded annually at the atumn meeting of the Academy.

Canetti, who was born in Bulgaria, lives in London. He became known through his novel *Die Blendung* which was first published in 1935 but only became widely read in the fities.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 June 1972)

Artists as newshounds at Hamburg's Kunsthalle

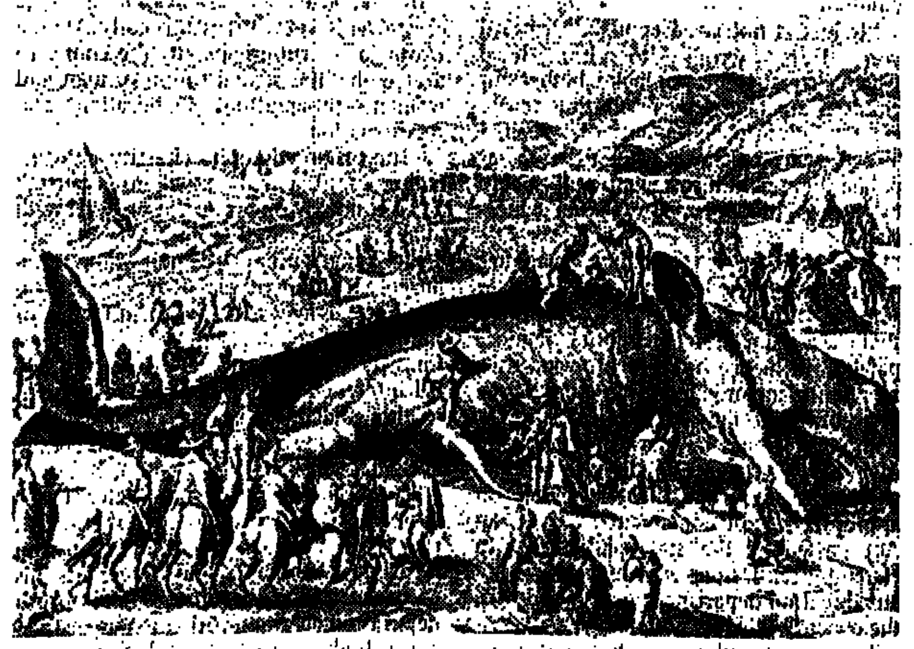
Yo lo vi — I have seen it — Spanish painter Francisco de Goya wrote beneath his etching showing women, children and soldiers fleeing in panic. During a stay in Aragon in 1808 Goya saw the flight before the armies of Napoleon. This was a case of the artist in the role of reporter.

Goya's etching is one example of this theme to which Hamburg's Kunsthalle has devoted a complete exhibition. At the opening of the exhibition Professor Werner Hofmann drew a comparison with *documenta 5* in Kassel. As in Kassel this exhibition is a matter of questioning reality.

The pitifully small amount of money available to the Hamburg gallery meant that the original broad concept of the theme of artist as reporter and reporter as artist had to be curtailed. The gallery had to rely to a large extent on pictures already in its possession. The bulk of the exhibition is made up of copperplate engravings, etchings and lithographs.

The exhibition has been divided up into five separate departments: nature and technology, play and festival, politics and society, war and peace, heroes and victims.

A curiosity from the fifteenth century is the oldest picture on show. It is Albrecht Dürer's copperplate *Die Wunderbare Sau von Landser, Mißgeburt eines Schweins vom 1. März 1496* (The fabulous sow, a misbirth from a pig on 1 March 1496). With scientific precision Dürer has drawn this freak pig with six legs for posterity.



Willem van der Gouwen's drawing of a stranded whale in 1598 (Photo: Hamburger Kunsthalle)

Other works on show at this exhibition are *The Shooting of Kaiser Maximilian in Mexico in 1867* by Edouard Manet, a picture that has found its way into school history books on account of its reportage nature, Jean Pierre Jaset's *Return of Napoleon from Exile in Elba*, which glorifies the Emperor, and from the contemporary world Andy Warhol's ten silk-screen prints entitled *Flash* about the murder of Kennedy, as well as Lowell Nesbitt's series *Cape Kennedy 1969*.

The exhibition shows the artists as witnesses and as affected and critical contemporaries. Adolph von Menzel was an eye-witness to the *Lying-in-State of the fallen of March 1848*. His is a pictorial record of the abortive German revolution.

Artists who produced the "improved Olympic edition" were critical contemporaries and were confronted with official Olympic posters. Their "improved" posters show for instance black feet trampling on an American flag and a starting pistol waved by Franz Josef Strauss.

As a complement to the pictures the exhibition offers an opportunity to listen to radio plays of a reportage nature, which are of course the exact opposite from the point of view of means.

Erika Brenken
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 July 1972)



EDUCATION

University entrants are not adequately told what to expect

Inadequate vocational guidance at school about university study and insufficient information at university about degree courses are factors that make it difficult to gain a clear idea about one's university career and represent a grave handicap to students in their progress towards a degree.

Dashed hopes and mistaken ideas frequently decide students to change course in mid-stream, as it were, and last but not least many students are worried stiff about examinations and tend to allow their studies to drag on interminably because they do not really know what requirements are expected of a finals candidate and disastrously misjudge their own qualifications.

These are the conclusions reached in a preliminary survey conducted within the framework of a larger-scale project entitled Orientation Problems and Handicaps to Success among Students. The project was recently commissioned by the Federal Ministry of Education and Science and the preliminary survey conducted by H. Saterdag and E. Apenburg of the University of the Saar.

The project is intended to reveal the reasons why students abandon their university careers, change courses and generally take longer to complete degree courses than might otherwise be the case and will form the basis of proposals for student guidance programmes.

The preliminary survey dealt with four categories of students:

– Slowcoaches: students who take at least four semesters more than the average to complete their courses and were, on average, thirty years old;

– Dropouts who studied at least three semesters before abandoning their university careers;

– Choppers and changers who took one degree course for at least four semesters prior to switching to another discipline altogether, and

– Successful students who completed their courses within the stipulated period. Their role in the survey was that of a comparison group.

Tests, questionnaires and interviews of and with all four categories were conducted with the aim of determining the influence of environment (school and home), study conditions, personality (talents, interests, personality structure) and behaviour on their success or failure.

According to the Education Ministry the survey has revealed that the causes of a considerable proportion of difficulties encountered in the course of university study are to be found in the pre-university sector.

This is particularly true of the choice of subject. Nearly eighty per cent of the slowcoaches and seventy per cent of the successful students questioned were not informed at all at school about university opportunities and conditions.

Another indication of the extent to which the current vocational guidance system is in need of improvement is the fact that a surprising percentage of dropouts (fifty per cent as opposed to thirteen per cent of successful students) sought advice on their student career at the local labour exchange.

Furthermore, two thirds of the successful students had made up their minds what course they were going to take before leaving school. For the most part this was a decision subsequently reached by students who turned out to be slowcoaches, dropouts and choppers and changers.

Dropouts and slowcoaches appear to have made up their minds largely on the

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strength of their best subjects at school, making gravely mistaken decisions in the process.

This statement is borne out by the fact that choppers and changers proved to do remarkably well in their second course of study. They may or may not have done well in the relevant subjects at school; this hardly mattered any longer.

Almost to a man all students questioned reckoned to have been disappointed in their initial expectations of university studies. This is not necessarily because they discovered that the going was too tough; choppers and changers' second courses were usually a success.

Difficulties encountered in the course of the first subject or combination of subjects studied evidently resulted first and foremost from mistaken ideas about the specific requirements in the degree courses in question, the survey reveals.

Information about the mechanics and techniques of university study would appear to be as unsatisfactory as information about degree courses. At the beginning of their university careers nearly fifty per cent of those questioned reckoned to have been put in the picture about university facilities yet only thirteen per cent claimed to have been given some idea about methods and techniques of study.

What is more, this vital information would appear to have been gleaned in the main either from fellow-students or from notice-boards and brochures. Academic staff were of very little help.

This state of affairs does not, or so it would seem, change to any great extent as students progress towards graduation.

Asked who or what had been most useful in gleaning information about examination requirements most students again replied that their fellow-students had been of most use. The examiners themselves came only third or fourth in the list.

On the one hand students are poorly informed about examination requirements; on the other they are most unsure of their own knowledge and prowess. This, the compilers of the report feel, is one of the main reasons for the general fear of examinations.

Surprisingly, for instance, more than half the slowcoaches had already notched up all the formal requirements entitling them to go ahead and take their final examinations.

The link between protracted periods of study and the generally lamented poor contact betwen students and staff is evidenced in other contexts too. Nearly half the slowcoaches list poor contact as the reason why they had taken so long to reach their present stage.

Yet this state of affairs improves all round when other students abandon one course of study for another. They then feel themselves to be getting on far better with their lecturers and professors.

Intelligence, performance and motivational tests prove useful as a guide to forecasting whether or not students are going to make a success of their university careers. In "thought capacity" dropouts are head and shoulders above the rest, successful students faring worst. The only criterion on which the successful students cut a better figure than the rest, and by a narrow margin only, is "guesswork ability."

The survey thus concludes that general ability to pursue a course of university study to a successful conclusion cannot be determined by sounding out the intelligence of a would-be student.

This, the survey comments, bears out the assumption that difficulties in studying are due to a considerable extent to the personality structure of the students in question rather than to general weaknesses in intelligence or performance.

The results of this preliminary survey have been compounded in the form of proposals for initial measures designed to improve student guidance programmes.

The main target of vocational guidance must in future be sixth-formers. Choice of study must be decided as soon as possible and on the basis of comprehensive information about conditions in the various disciplines, the make-up of university, possibilities of financing a course of study and, particularly important, subsequent career prospects.

Sixth-form teachers must be given special courses on the problems that will be facing their school-leavers and university entrants.

Students once at university must be provided with more reliable facilities than hitherto for gleaning such information as they may feel necessary for their course of study. What the recommendations have in mind is a modern information system of the kind used by a number of large industrial firms.

Special difficulties in major subjects must be determined jointly by students and staff, proposals to remedy the situation in the subject in question being then drawn up.

Students ought to be enabled to determine their capabilities at any given time by taking examination papers anonymously.

Systematic criticism of lectures and seminars should be introduced in order to outline to university staff the difficulties students encounter in connection with their material and presentation.

Dropouts ought to be interviewed in order to ensure that they are doing the right thing and also so as to provide the university with information about the difficulties they have encountered.

In disciplines characterised by a large number of slowcoaches special tutorials should, it is recommended, be introduced with the express purpose of preparing the way for final examinations.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 11 July 1972)

Conflict in Hamburg over sex education in schools

Sexuality, Hamburg education department ruled in a missive to teachers in 1970, is "one of the sources of enjoyment and joie de vivre and must be expressly acknowledged in teaching young people in this day and age."

For two years this principle remained largely unopposed. Since the beginning of June, however, sex education at school has been hotly debated, a number of Hamburg parents feeling that what was taught might not be good for their children.

"It just is not good enough," Irmgard von Herz wrote to her local paper, "for it to be pot luck whether our children are taught by responsible teachers or fall into the hands of so-called 'progressive' teachers who then manipulate them right into the intimate sphere by means of appropriate sexual education."

The anti-sex front among Hamburg parents has gained the upper hand ever since the city's administrative court ruled that sex education at school reduces parents' influence in this sector and thus represents an inroad into parents' rights.

According to the court sex education at school intervenes in the intimate sphere of both parents and children to such an extent that it can only be based on appropriate legal enactments, to wit, an Act passed by the state parliament. In Hamburg sex lessons were inaugurated by an education department decree and this, the court decided, is not enough.

The court ruling is the result of proceedings instigated by Dieter Hauke, a Hamburg solicitor, and his wife Ingrid, who wanted to ensure that there was not too much sex talk in the classes of their three children, aged ten, fourteen and sixteen.

In the fifth and sixth classes (ages eleven and twelve) it is too early, Hauke wrote in his submission to the court, to deal with "the sexual union of man and woman, procreation, fertilisation and menstruation.

"The proposed topics chastity, masturbation, petting and sexual intercourse," he continued, "ought not to be dealt with at all."

Wolfgang Seuthe, chairman of the Hamburg federation of parent-teachers' associations, disagrees. He is all in favour of the education department's guidelines. Chastity, masturbation, petting and sexual intercourse are specifically mentioned in the guidelines, he says, because they are issues the children themselves raise during lessons.

The political affiliation of Dieter Hauke is not entirely irrelevant in this context. He is a member of the Opposition Christian Democrats and represents his party in the city's schools and youth deputation, a quasi-parliamentary supervisory body attached to each corporation department and forming a special feature of the Hamburg constitution.

Yet Hauke's move is something of an embarrassment to his party. The Social Democratic parliamentary party feels it to be surprising, to say the least, that a CDU delegate has resorted to action against the sex guidelines that his party had welcomed after lengthy debate on their introduction.

"It was not a decision I was called to vote on," Hauke says. "The proceedings are Herr Hauke's own business," the Christian Democrats comment.

The administrative court ruled that in the three classes in which the plaintiffs' children were taught sex education was to be prohibited. Yet the judges must not have felt particularly easy in their ruling since they added that the judgment was not yet to be put into effect. Despite their anti-sex ruling, then, the situation remains unchanged for the time being.

Meanwhile the education department has lodged an appeal. "I do not agree with the legal standpoint of the administrative court," Education Senator Günther Apel, Social Democrat, noted.

The judgment is based on a legal approach that would, were it to be accepted by the education department, lead to an unconscionably cumbersome

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MEDICINE

Holidays essential in modern life, doctors maintain

Just as the phenomenon that used to be known as the wave of gourmandising gave rise to a succession of medical problems the current crest of the wave of tourism promises to bring with it a number of medical difficulties.

People who return from their annual holidays badly in need of a holiday to recover from the holidays have evidently not spent their holidays in a manner befitting what one might consider to be their purpose, the provision of rest and recreation.

According to the statistics one person in four comes home from his or her holidays dissatisfied. Far too many people have been misled by the picture-postcard vision of their holiday destination. Still others have placed their money on the wrong horse from the start.

A holiday only really makes sense, a recent medical congress in Munich concluded, when it is tailor-made for the individual holidaymakers. Everyone should take the holiday he really needs.

As a rule holidaymakers are exposed to permanent stress at work and would do well to plan their rest and recreation carefully, by all means consulting their doctor if need be.

According to Professor Wolf Müller-Limmroth, the Munich labour physiologist, particular attention must be paid to the fact that in an age of mechanisation and automation manual labourers are the only members of the labour force whose muscles are exercised at work to any great extent.

People in mainly sedentary or static occupations tend to suffer from poor circulation and persistent muscular tension. Knotted neck and back muscles, a painful business, frequently result.

"More dynamism and more motion on holiday" are Müller-Limmroth's recommendations. Muscular tension can not only partially or entirely be phased out.

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Indirectly, Bernried cardiologist M. Halhuber noted, motion also wields a psychological influence.

This is an important point, since tiredness of all kinds is invariably accompanied by psychic irritability, sleeplessness, bad moods and changes in motive force.

Dr Halhuber warned holidaymakers not to overdo things. People with no habitual sporting activity ought, he said, to think in terms of gradual training along circuit lines. Otherwise the strain on the heart could be too great.

There must certainly be no question of catching up on everything one has missed out on for the rest of the year during the first couple of days of the holiday.

Holiday resorts, he felt, ought to provide a wide range of health facilities such as baths, saunas, footpaths, food rich in protein and variety but lacking in calories, fat and carbohydrates, not to mention intensification of specialist advice by sports doctors.

Professor Müller-Limmroth added that a winter holiday is every bit as important as a summer one, particularly for people with nervous trouble. The parasympathetic part of the central nervous system, which calms down the entire organism, is at its most active between mid-January and mid-March.

Doctors, then, recommend taking two holidays a year and one of the reasons continually mentioned is that relaxation after work is not by any means the same as the well-earned rest most people feel they could do with.

Every evening tiredness accumulates that is not offset by an evening's rest. In the course of six months the backlog is so substantial that everyone knows they could badly do with a holiday. And this, Dr Müller-Limmroth added, is something of which the individual is an accurate judge.

Assuming, then, that a potential holidaymaker is tired, overtired or even exhausted and suddenly provided with any number of means of recreation, can people as a rule recuperate immediately the opportunity arises?

Tübingen psychiatrist Professor Walter Schulte feels this is not the case. People are strictly speaking incapable of recreation and recuperation regardless whether they work or not, are unemployed or old age pensioners, work monotonously or in a blaze of activity.

Physical illness, psychotic disturbances and neurotic tendencies in connection with unresolved past conflicts may also adversely affect the facility to recuperate even though the person affected may not even suspect their existence.

Nervous trouble, bad sleep and above all resort to inordinate amounts of food and drink sound a prior warning, as do haste, instability and pointless exaggerated activity coupled with increasing exhaustion.

It is not only that many of the people concerned seem instinctively to sense that their holiday is not going to do them the power of good they need, as a result of which they forgo the holiday and redouble their efforts to work the tiredness out of their system. Even if they were to take a break it would as a rule prove either ineffective or harmful.

So-called relief depression is only one instance of this phenomenon. The family doctor must first prescribe a specific course of treatment before a holiday will be of much use. *Christa Steuer*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 July 1972)

Jaw deformities

Over 64 per cent of schoolchildren suffer deformities of the jaw or dental structure, Professor Erich Hausser of Hamburg, head of the Association for Maxillary Orthopaedics, claims after analysing a survey conducted among four thousand youngsters.

He states that the main reason is eating too many foods that are soft or high in sugar content. Sucking one's thumb in infancy can also lead to damage. Professor Hausser says that it is important for children to go to the dentists at least twice a year and clean their teeth thoroughly three times a day.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 26 June 1972)

Drug addicts

According to Health Minister Käte Strobel there are an estimated 12,000 juvenile drug addicts in this country. In an open letter from the Ministry to Christian Democratic Bundestag deputy Dietrich Rollmann of Hamburg Frau Strobel stressed that this intolerably large number had decided the Federal government to invest considerable sums of money in the establishment of a network of advice and treatment centres.

It was not true to say and unprovable, she added, that there are already 60,000 drug-damaged "juvenile pensioners" in this country.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 28 June 1972)

Heart attacks

Deaths from cancer and heart attacks rose in West Germany last year. The Federal Statistics Bureau in Wiesbaden states that there has been a sharp increase in the number of heart attacks among women.

A total of 18,582 people died of heart attacks in 1971, including 6,521 women. The cancer mortality rate has also increased. While 34,964 people died of cancer in 1970, a total of 35,254 fell victim to the disease in 1971, including 17,630 women. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 June 1972)

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education system, the Social Democratic parliamentary party in Hamburg feels.

According to the administrative court parliamentary democracy as incorporated in Basic Law is in jeopardy when major social and educational policy decisions are taken out of Parliament's hands. A parliamentary decision is certainly necessary, the court felt, when it comes to introducing new subjects and including new targets in the school curriculum.

The Hamburg region of the education and science trade union feels this argument to be anachronistic. The Free Democrats, on the other hand, were so impressed by the legal interpretation that they called for sex lessons to be legalised by the Bundestag as soon as possible in order not to jeopardise again what they consider to be a "necessary component in a life-orientated curriculum."

This the education department is not prepared to do. Legal enactments, Senator Apel says, are not what is called for. "Schools, curricula and aims are subject to continual adaptation in the light of scientific progress.

"This necessity obtaining, it cannot be reconciled with the view that such a continual process of change may only be implemented by Act of Parliament."

Were the court's legal viewpoint to be upheld, the education department maintains, Hamburg schools run the risk of falling so far behind in modernity that the gap can never be made good.

Dieter Stäcker

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 July 1972)

Aachen psychologists investigate 'conflict situations' syndrome

Conflict situation is a frequently recurring term nowadays in connection with individuals, relationship between individuals and relations between social groups or even nations.

So far social psychology and clinical psychology have neglected one sector, however, the everyday situation in which decisions are forced on the individual – whether to drink tea or coffee for breakfast, whether to go out or stay at home and watch television in the evening and where to go for the next summer holidays.

This gap in research is to be covered by a project conducted since 1969 with financial support from the Federal Republic Research Association by a group headed by Professor Hubert Feger of Aachen University department of psychology.

Light is to be shed on everthing that serves to make decisions problematic, determines them and affects them. When is someone conflict-resistant? What statements can be made about experience and behaviour in conflict situations? How long, for that matter, does one last?

How is one to measure the psychic input invested in a decision? What criteria are there to be in respect of the strength and importance of a conflict that is subjectively experienced?

On what do the confidence and self-assurance needed to take the right decision depend? What is the inter-relationship between all these factors together and can criteria be adduced for decision-forecasting?

The Aachen psychologists have so far conducted 44 series of experiments testing everyday decision situations.

Five surveys in which student hostel-dwellers, apprentices and students at various faculties – all relatively homogeneous groups – were subjected to decision-demanding situations typical of their day-to-day life were compared in respect of conflict strength, importance of decision and the subjective certainty of having made the right decision.

The results generally tallied with what might have been expected from previous experience in psychological field work. A conflict is felt to be greater the longer the decision takes.

The swifter the decision-making process the surer the individuals were that they had made the right decision. On the other hand more time was taken anyway over decisions that were felt to be important.

An analysis of all 44 series of experiments indicates, however, that there is little inherent connection between the importance of a decision and the subjective feeling of how powerful the conflict is or of confidence that the decision taken has been the right one.

There was, nonetheless, a noticeable tendency on the part of all concerned to feel that they had taken the right decision the more powerful the conflict was felt to be.

Supporting evidence was also forthcoming for the supposition that the percentages of people opting for one decision or the other grow closer the more powerful the conflict was felt to be and the less the individuals felt able to rely on their own powers of judgment.

Everyday conflicts in this part of the world would appear to be such that similar decisions are taken by members of homogeneous groups. Individual feelings, so Professor Feger feels, are for the most part less influential on the decision taken than the social conventions in which the situation is rooted.

In groups of this kind forecasting is thus a relatively satisfactory activity. In one test, for instance, a group of secondary school boys were asked to imagine themselve to be in the position of other schoolboys and estimate how they would react to a specific conflict.

They were later, though they did not realise this at the time, subjected to this selfsame conflict and their previous assessments of the situation as a possibility were thus fairly accurate forecasts. In fact the results were overwhelming. More than eighty per cent of the sample responded in the same way they had felt others in their situation would have done.

Surveys of this kind are as yet something of an innovation, though, but at a trade union debate on experimental conflict research there was continual mention of the possibility at some future date of being able to adduce social origins from the nature of a decision or to advise the individual as to the decision he or she would be best advised to take.

There was, however, a warning note to avoid the compilation of anything in the way of a Beaufort scale for conflicts with the aid of which decisions might prove capable of manipulation.

Dr Renate I. Mreschar

(Der Tagesspiegel, 1 July 1972)

■ OUR WORLD

Matrimonial agencies strive for respectability

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Matrimonial agencies in the Federal Republic are concerned over their public image, caused by the publication of a 'black book' by the consumers centre in Baden-Württemberg. The report was the result of disappointed or angered men and women seeking marriage partners and it commented that 'hardly a single agency in the Federal Republic' could be recommended.

Angered at this generalisation more than a hundred matrimonial agents from among whom clients have tried in vain to obtain a marriage partner met in Frankfurt's Savoy Hotel to think up a remedy to the situation.

After a great deal of debate they agreed on a sort of voluntary self-control and drew up a code of nine articles, basic principles for Federal Republic marriage-brokers. An institute is to be established to enforce these principles and give members a stamp of approval.

Furthermore the institute will work together with the department of the Federal Economics Ministry to ensure that more exacting demands are made of agencies set up in the future. In the early days a few crept into being that just dropped a number of clients, poorer and with diminished hopes.

Finally it is hoped to gather together data concerning the problems of marriage-brokering and thereby to refurbish the tarnished image of this service.

The more respectable marriage-brokers admitted frankly the justification of certain grievances. The two Federal Republic associations involved, the association of marriage-brokers and the Federal association of matrimonial agencies have already included in the articles of association certain moral principles.

Two years ago marriage brokers sensing the need for more control established a registered association to supervise the operations of matrimonial agencies, to keep an eye on the more frivolous organisations and, as the chairman Arthur H. Flidtner said, to floor those organisations that are interestdd solely in making a quick profit. Now for example it will be possible to introduce a prohibition for an organisation to operate. Sharper action will be taken against infringements in future.

The main problem is that of the 270 agencies that are either one-man shows or firms with up to fifteen employees and with an annual turnover from 24,000 Marks to two million only 120 belong to both the professional institutes and only 38 belong to the registered association to supervise operations.

Arthur Flidtner said: "Matrimonial agents have at last recognised that some order must be brought into the business." He added a note of caution, however, and said, that there were not so many black sheep in the business as many supposed. He claimed that at the most there were perhaps twenty or 25 who brought the activities of all the others into disrepute.

The main point the marriage-brokers discussed at their Frankfurt conference was the question of charges which sometimes leapt up into the thousands. The usual charges are a registration fee of anything from between 400 to 1,200 Marks. When a satisfactory marriage has been arranged a further charge is made of something in the region of the same amount as for registration.

The charges are made after consideration of the situation prevailing, for instance of finding a husband for a woman with five children, the economic position of the persons seeking matrimony and what they are looking for in marriage. In Holland regulations were so strongly enforced that the number of matrimonial agencies fell from 110 to 11. Charges there range from 10 to 2,000 guilders.

Paragraph 656 of the Civil Code is causing matrimonial agencies a considerable amount of concern. If persons seeking marriage do not pay the registration fee in the first place the matrimonial agency cannot take them to court to claim the fee. Frequently clients of the agencies have not paid fees even though they have found a partner through the agencies' efforts.

Arthur Flidtner commented: "Among those who have done this is a member of the Bundestag".

Ferdinand Häussler said: "Our honest clients have to shoulder the burden imposed by the others." If this paragraph were amended we would be able to reduce fees, another marriage-broker maintained. Until now legal authorities have maintained that the marriage-broker should ensure that he is paid in advance. The law claims that a client can pay by instalments or take out a loan from a bank or other financing institution. The same applies to people who have paid to the agencies listed in the 'black book' before they had any service. They cannot claim the money back when nothing is done for them.

Honesty among firms was also a point of importance for the agencies themselves and for the general public. Agents such as Ferdinand Häussler are against over-sentimental advertising which mentions, for example, "two tearful eyes under the Christmas tree". Furthermore persons mentioned on an agency advertisement should on the day the ad appears be registered with the agency.

All the representatives of the various matrimonial agencies who met in Frankfurt were agreed that not enough was known of the 'good and efficient aspect of their work'. The 270 agencies with a total annual turnover of 140 million Marks announced that on average they had a 45 per cent success quota. As many as 60,000 to 70,000 marriages were arranged annually, 14 per cent of the total annual marriage figure of 440,000. Isolation was a frequent misery. One broker said: "Every day we meet women who can no longer bear their isolation, women from 20 to 60 years of age, and it is only natural that they should want to get married."

They confirm that among those who are looking for someone to marry there are also young people. And it is not only women between 25 and 35 who are looking around to get married. One broker said: "We deal with good fortune. We are responsible for people's happiness for the next twenty or thirty years."

J. Jürgen Jeske

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 July 1972)



Fürstenberg porcelain

The Fürstenberg porcelain factory, the oldest in the Federal Republic, founded by Karl I of Brunswick recently celebrated its 250th anniversary. The Brunswick Museum presented an exhibition of the factory's works to honour the occasion, including these figures created in 1754, showing figures from Feilner's Commedia dell'Arte. (Photo: DaD)

Tourist pop list

Munich is the top of the tourist pops according to a survey conducted by the Federal Republic Central Tourist Office among 169 travel journalists in 16 European countries and America.

Forty six votes were given to Munich's tourist attractions for the summer of 1972. Some way behind came Paris, Rome, Rio de Janeiro, Bangkok, Athens, Berlin, New York and London. Augsburg, Stuttgart, Trier, Frankfurt, Bonn and Heidelberg were among the Federal Republic cities listed.

The Federal Republic came third with Italy, Mexico, Greece and Spain in the list of popular tourist countries with 22 votes, after 24 for Central Africa and 23 for France. Following on came Britain, Canada, Switzerland and Israel with twenty votes.

Ten votes were given to Egypt, the Bahamas, Brazil, Nepal, America, Holland, Sicily, Turkey along with Bavaria and the Rhine-Moselle valley.

Places with considerable tourist attraction included Mauritius, Bangla Desh, Tierra del Fuego and the Eifel.

The Federal Republic Central Tourist Office has prepared a new prospectus of the Federal Republic in fifteen languages of which millions of copies are to be printed for distribution all over the world.

A spokesman for the Central Tourist Office, Günther Spazler, said: "We have 1.5 million Marks allocated for this project."

Albert Bechtold

(Münchner Merkur, 11 July 1972)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cinema boost

During the first five months of 19[…] there has been a noticeable incre[…] in cinema attendance in the Fede[…] Republic, reversing the continuous dow[…]ward trend that has been symptomatic […] the past few years.

According to figures released by th[…] Bonn office of the cinema promoti[…] organisation Berlin, from January to J[…] this year there was a 3.4 per cent incre[…] in cinema attendances as compared t[…] the figures for the same period last y[…]

A report published in Bonn for c[…] attendances for 1971, issued at […] same times as these figures, showed t[…] during 1971 there was a slump in cin[…] attendances of 3.4 per cent as compa[…] with 1970 despite reductions on ent[…]tainment tax.

It seems that the decline of eigh[…] seventeen per cent in cinema attenda[…] that has been recorded over the years 19[…] to 1968 is now levelling off.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 July […])

Weekend break

A third of all the citizens in t[…] Federal Republic make a habit […] going away for the weekend somew[…] close at hand. Often the distance trav[…] is too far for the trip to be refreshi[…] according to a survey carried out by […] Munich research institute.

In order to have a day out […] approximately eight hours weekend […] day-makers travel on average 120 ki[…]metres along the autobahn, 80 kilomet[…] along main arterial roads or 60 kilomet[…] by public transport.

Sixty per cent of those questioned i[…] the survey had from between three t[…] nine hours relaxation at the journey[…] end, but 14.3 per cent of them can spe[…] 24 hours at a resort.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 8 July 197[…])

Dormitory town

Commencing 1975-1976 it is propos[…] to build over the following te[…] fifteen years a giant dormitory tow[…] large as Giessen to the south-east […] Hamburg, close to the developing are[…] Bergedorf.

Something like six milliard Marks wi[…] be invested in this huge developme[…] project. In an area as large as Hambur[…] Binnen- and Aussenalster homes will b[…] built for 80,000 people and jobs fo[…] 40,000 will be created.

(Die Welt, 8 July 197[…])

Trouser trouble

A Dortmund businessman has found out to his cost that a public conve[…]nience is no place to carry out emergency repairs to underclothes.

Having found that the elastic band i[…] his underpants had broken the man entered a public lavatory, took off his trousers to do the repair to his under[…]clothes, throwing the trousers to han[…] over the door.

Whilst he was busily engaged in tyi[…] up the elastic in his underpants h[…] trousers suddenly disappeared from ov[…] the door.

Swiftly wrapping his jacket round hi[…] lower quarters he stormed out of th[…] cubicle and gave chase to two lad[…] disappearing with his trousers.

The trousers were later found at the entrance to a nearby police station, minu[…] 180 Marks that had been in a wallet i[…] the backpocket.

The two young thieves have not ye[…] been traced.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 July 197[…])

■ SPORT

Olympic marksmen qualify at Munich

It is, when all is said and done, true and the truth never did anyone any harm: for a spectator with no specialised knowledge marksmanship must be just about the most boring sporting discipline there is.

In small-bore rifle shooting over a distance of fifty metres, for instance, all the spectator sees is a long line of marksmen in front of him or at his feet, standing or flat out on the ground.

Hour after hour all there is to see is this same scene with slight variations as leather-clad marksmen take aim and fire in a hour-long demonstration of concentration and endurance.

Even with binoculars little more than a series of tiny holes in the cardboard target can be made out at the other end of the range.

It is the same story several thousand times in the course of a competition. Ten out of ten is a matter of course in competitive marksmanship, nine a boob and eight almost certain defeat, comparable with an own goal. And even when it is all over the layman will still have no idea who has won.

Oddly enough marksmanship is the only sporting discipline in which the world record is a 100-per-cent score and in which the layman can also score the highest marks, a bull's eye, at the first attempt.

The difference between beginners and aces is a matter of addition. Top-flight international aces regard a ten as run-of-the-mill.

At the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne, Australia, Borisov of the Soviet Union was runner-up in the English match, sixty shots from a reclining position, with 599 out of a possible 600 rings. The gold medallist, Quellotte of Canada, scored top marks: 600.

The marksmen themselves, somewhat introverted, take a different view of their scores. They invariably subtract the number of misses from the maximum. Eight short of 600, twelve short — it is always a matter of the few shots that separate them from the ideal score.

Marksmanship in this country still suffers from the reputation of being somewhat folkloristic in tradition. It is immediately associated with brass bands, processions and beer tents.

Yet so many successes have been notched up n international events since 1960 that this image ought to have taken a knocking.

At the Rome Olympics Peter Kohnke of Bremervörde was the surprise winner of the small-bore reclining gold medal — despite a nine in his first round.

And at Mexico City, as officials are proud to point out from statistics, this country's marksmen were the most successful crew mustered, bringing home one gold, one silver and one bronze medal.

All three medallists were on hand recently when the Olympic hopefuls were assembled at Hochbrück, Munich, for final trials. They are:

— Bernd Klinger of Bremervörde, reigning Olympic gold medallist in the three-position small-bore event, forty shots each reclining, on one knee and standing up

— Heinz Mertel of Nurembuerg, Mexico City silver medallist in the free pistol-shooting event (with the same score as the winner), and

— Konrad Wimhier of Pfarrkirchen, bronze medallist in skeet-shooting, who also scored the same number of points sas the gold medallist, a deciding round being held to decide the outcome.

All three men are old hands and nearer forty than thirty. In the qualification contest they enjoyed no special privileges as favourites, yet all three qualified again.

Forty-one marksmen were invited to try their hand at Munich for a place in the Olympic team. Only fourteen remained when the shooting was over.

The Olympic team consists of two men each in seven out of the eight Olympic disciplines: small bore three position, small bore reclining, quick-firing pistol, free pistol, trap, skeet and running boar. The 300 metres freestyle is the only discipline for which this country will not be entering.

Each marksman shot three to four times as many rounds as he would be doing at the Olympics. This endurance test was designed to eliminate pot luck as a factor.

The fourteen team members will return to Hochbrück six weeks later for the Olympic competition in which, as far as this country is concerned, Lady Luck will play an important part. This country's top marksmen are not quite up to international scratch this season and will need all the luck they can get.

The Hochbrück ranges convey some idea of how expensive the Olympics are. They consist of a rifle and pistol hall, five ranges for the hunting disciplines trap, skeet and running boar, a three-storey building to accommodate participants and a restaurant.

The site occupies a surface area of 24 hectares (sixty acres) and the facilities cost a level 24 million Marks. Sound-proofing alone cost no less than some six million Marks. Fibre matting and wooden partitions will help to tone down the sound of 80,000 shots that would otherwise echo for a week's shooting.

Not a suspicion of a breeze will trouble them (and wind is one of the marksman's chief enemies). Screens arranged according to the results of wind tunnel tests will serve to make conditions ideal.

The days are long gone, preserved only on sepia snapshots yellow with age, when picturesque figures turned up in a field just outside town for contests.

The 4,000 places for spectators at Hochbrück have long been sold out for Olympic week. The spectators will not be stray laymen; they will be fans who know a thing or two about what is going on. The monotony will not worry them.

In the age of swift communications Hochbrück has kept up with the times in providing a special service for spectators. Scores will be indicated immediately on monitors for the fans. *Hans Schrötter*

(Welt am Sonntag, 16 July 1972)

Marksman training at Hochbrück (Photo: NOP 72)

Amateur v. pro in pre-Olympic sparring bouts



Peter Hussing (Photo: dpa)

What Peter Hussing and Jürgen Blin get up to day after day in Planig, a Bad Kreuznach suburb, is supposed to be pre-Olympic training, but at times the rivalry between the two seems to reflect more than mere training.

There are occasions in the course of the day's quarter of an hour of sparring when Blin's manager, jovial but shrewd Fritz Wiene, eases his 308 lbs from the chair and orders them to take it easy.

It is not just personal ambition and the desire to show the other man who is better in both brain and brawn that dominates the ring training of amateur Hussing and professional Blin.

This rivalry is evidently encouraged by the powers that be and care is taken to ensure that the two camps do not mix socially. Trainer Hans Schwarz and boxer Peter Hussing steer a clear berth of the professionals.

They eat separately, go for walks on their own and do not team up for tactical discussions. They all live in the same hotel, with board and lodging paid for by the Sports Aid Foundation, but should their paths cross it is pure coincidence.

"Everyone has his own rhythm," Hans Schwarz says. "We go for cross-country runs in the morning. Blin doesn't need to."

The two boxers meet in the ring only and there they get down to brass tacks. The leather helmet and bulky waist band worn by a rather warlike-looking European professional champion are tokens of respect for an amateur whose cushion-like sixteen-ounce gloves are well able to deliver knock-out blows.

During one training session this country's Olympic hopeful twice stopped the professional in his tracks with left hooks and Blin, who was afraid lest the amateur steal the show, hammered away at close quarters as though the world championships were at stake.

The training was a serious business and points were unofficially awarded. After four rounds Peter Hussing was the points victor. This is not, of course, to say that Hussing would stay in the lead over any distance.

It seems fairly certain that Blin would emerge victorious from any match lasting longer than six rounds. But amateurs, of course, only box three rounds.

It seems pretty well out of the question that Hussing will ever try his luck at six rounds. This is a professional distance and Hussing, a tall, blond, taciturn Westphalian, is not interested in turning pro.

"If I were still single I might give it a go," he says, which is a fair indication of his reason for deciding not to go the whole hog.

The reason why he has decided against turning professional is his wife Christel, a schoolteacher who was against boxing before their marriage but is now enthusiastic about the amateur version of the sport.

Promoter Fritz Wiene has visions of Hussing as a future European professional champion but would not go so far as to admit the fact that lest he be accused of unfair practices, and it would be a sad blow for the amateur association.

There are other ways of making turning professional appeal to an amateur. Wiene need only mention in passing that Jürgeen Blin who used to be a butcher now owns four houses and is half way to becoming a millionaire.

Hussing, a master-builder by trade and now in his final year of an engineering course at Hüttental-Weidenau, naturally stops and thinks. Then he remembers his wife and says "No, I am staying an amateur. We are doing well for ourselves. That is enough for me."

He would by far prefer an Olympic medal to six-figure match fees. In order to boost his prospects of winning Olympic gold, silver or bronze he is putting in more training than ever before, two and a half hours in the morning, two and a half hours in the afternoon and an hour in the evening.

Every day he spends training he loses six to eight pounds in weight but puts them on again with the aid of a healthy appetite and a miner's thirst.

At present the amateur champion weighs two metric hundredweight, 220 lb, which is two or three kilogrammes too much but overweight does not seem to affect his pace overmuch.

He is a fast worker, his movements are lithe and his reflexes good. This should help him on his way to Olympic honours. Trainer Hans Schwarz is convinced that Olympic honours will come his way too. "He could well win the gold medal," his trainer says.

"No one would be more delighted than I would be if Peter were to win an Olympic medal," Jürgen Blin says. This, he adds, was why he agreed to put in a spell as a sparring partner.

The fee he is paid by the Sports Aid Foundation is, Blin says, a secondary consideration. Were it merely a matter of money he need only do a tour of Baltic coastal resorts earning up to 1,000 Marks an hour signing autographs.

Jupp Müller

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 July 1972)